

DEBOW'S REVIEW.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

ETC.



EDITED BY J. D. DEBOW.

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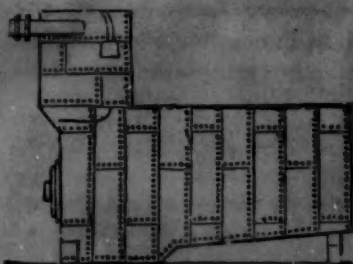
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DE BOW'S REVIEW.

AUGUST, 1858.

ART. I.—STATES' RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY.

EXPOSITION OF THE FACTS AND PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE THREATENED STRUGGLE IN 1832 BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

NULLIFICATION, as a remedy for federal grievances, has now ceased to be mentioned; and we have even lived long enough to see the right of secession—which was held up at one time as the only proper and true remedy—called into very general question. The right of revolution seems only to have survived—which is to say, that there is no remedy against oppression under a federated system, and under the most solemn written compacts, which does not exist under the despotic sway of the Sultan or the Czar!

Be it so, then, for it is not our present purpose to renew or advocate either of the doctrines.

The only object we now have, is to incorporate a paper prepared by us, many years ago, when editing the Southern Quarterly Review—giving a very full exposition of the South Carolina struggle, when all of the records were before us, and when the ardor of youth and the impulses of filial affection were impelling us to the work. It is a very important chapter of Southern history, which has not yet been treated in the pages of this journal.

Whatever difference of opinion exists in regard to the principles and acts involved in the struggle, no one doubts that it brought upon the stage and developed a degree of intellectual vigor, and resulted in political discussions, not only in one

State, but throughout the country, which has never been surpassed, if equalled, in another period of history.

The remarks which relate to the position of the minority or Union party of South Carolina, resulted in a discussion, in 1845, between ourselves and one of the most distinguished and talented gentlemen of that party—the editor of the Charleston Courier—who proved himself then, as on all similar occasions, an opponent not easily to be grappled with. The paragraph chiefly obnoxious to his criticism, which related to the doctrine of primary allegiance, we omit.

IN consenting to become a member of the General Government, each State exhibited all anxiety to preserve its individuality unimpaired. Under the “articles of confederation,” this was attained. The Constitution grew out of the deficiencies of that instrument. It did not establish any other description of government. The delegates from the States would have disobeyed their constituents (the States) had they attempted it.* The Government was *federal* under the “Articles;” it remained *federal* under the Constitution—an integer of many units—a sovereign as far as sovereignty was conferred, and for the purposes for which it was conferred, and no further. The States did not annihilate any portion of their sovereignty. Sovereignty is indivisible. It either remains unimpaired in a State, or it goes out of it entire. It never went out of the States in this *federal compact*. If it went out of the States, they became *dependencies*, which is absurd. The States did not, nor could they part with any *portion* of their sovereignty. They *delegated* to the agency they created (the General Government) the exercise of certain sovereign pow-

* This will be perceived by a reference to the language of the States recommending the convention which framed the constitution. Virginia, 1786, recommended a “revision of the federal system as to all its defects.” New Jersey, 1786, “such provisions as shall be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate,” &c. Pennsylvania, 1786, “such alterations and amendments as the exigencies of our affairs may require.” North Carolina, 1787, “for the purpose of revising the federal constitution.” Georgia, 1787, such further provisions as may be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate,” &c. New York, 1787, “for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation.” South Carolina, 1787, “such alterations adequate to the future good government of the confederated States.” Massachusetts, 1787, “for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation.” Connecticut, 1787, same clause. Maryland, 1787, provisions “to render the federal constitution adequate,” &c. New Hampshire, 1787, “to remedy the defects of our federal Union.” United States Congress, 1787, resolved that a “convention of delegates be suggested for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation.” If all of this does not support our conclusion, then no conclusion ever followed from its premises. See Southern Review, No. 4, Art. V., 1828.

ers. To delegate and to *surrender* such powers, are things essentially dissimilar. Powers *delegated* may be resumed. Powers *surrendered* are gone forever. And this is the only relation which can be proved to subsist between the Government and the States. While this relation is preserved, the harmonious action of the system results. The different forces are in *equilibrio*. Disturb that equilibrium, and, as in the natural world, the jarring elements will fly asunder. New combinations will ensue. It is not necessary to watch the operations of the systems, or to comment upon them, so far as these operations have been all harmonious. They exhibit, in this case, no *phenomena* in the political annals of a State. In the exercise of legitimate and conceded powers, the *general* overshadows the *local* government. The latter is content, behind the ample proportions of the former, to retire into a voluntary and self-imposed obscurity. But let there arise a conflict. Let the overshadowing power grow wanton, and struggle to oppress or crush the overshadowed. Let it reach forth its giant arms to beat down every barrier, and march onward to universal, uncontrolled, irresponsible empire. Let it even seize upon a single power not its own. Let it pervert a legitimate power to unlawful purposes. Then the *State* emerges from its obscurity. Then is it seen, and heard, and felt. Then it approaches the usurper "as a sovereign and an equal." When sovereign meets sovereign, there is a crisis in our affairs—a crisis of imposing moment. The alternative of war, or a return to first principles, is presented—fundamental and conflicting systems are analyzed and developed—re-adjustments, compromises and "*fresh understandings of the constitutional compact*," follow. The latter alternative will ever preserve the Constitution while it is worth preserving. *The former will be resorted to at a period when all has grown corrupt, and the further existence of the constitution and government would be a crime.*

So far as South Carolina is concerned, she has made up as yet but one issue with the General Government. It is this issue which is now fully before us. However she might have considered herself injuriously affected by any *constitutional* enactment, she was silent; it was a *casus federis*, and she did not complain. But there arrived a period when a new policy was to be fastened upon the country. It was a policy which she considered in direct violation of the principles upon which the *federation* is based. The "American" "high tariff," or "protective system," is meant. This, she maintained, presented issues deeply and vitally affecting the whole Union. For herself, she determined that, as a *sovereign* State, she would meet the encroachment in its bud; that she would

save the Constitution she had struggled to establish. A contest awakening, as this did, so many independent interests—involving such immense consequences—developing such an extent of political knowledge—must forever occupy a prominent position in the annals of our country. Every other question dwindled into insignificance before it. The final settlement of such a question was flattering to the lovers of freedom and the advocates of sound government everywhere.

The treaty of Ghent, 1814, restored peace to the country. A war of three years, with its antecedent embargo and exclusive systems, had fostered into being a large "home manufacturing establishment." The prosperity of this establishment was commensurate with the restrictions. New England had left her commerce for the spindle. What was to become of this establishment? Could it endure that foreign competition, which a return of peace must bring? Could the gossamer web withstand the giant's arm? The war had created an immense public debt. This must be extinguished. Was it to be extinguished in a slow or a rapid manner? The patriotic statesmen of the time decided both questions. Low duties would prolong the payment of the debt, and be less felt by the people; but low duties would irretrievably ruin the manufacturers. High duties must soon disencumber the country. They would be more felt, but they would give the manufacturers breathing time; it would be their own fault, afterwards, if they did not make all the necessary adjustments and transfers of capital necessary to the new state of things, and to save themselves harmless.

The tariff of 1816 passed. This was fair and honorable; but was it met in the spirit in which it was given? Mistakes are made about this tariff. It was not expected to be a permanent measure. Its whole history evinces this. It did not establish the principle of protection. It cannot be drawn into precedent for that purpose. It was a *high*, but not a *protective* tariff. Its average duties were higher on other, than on what are now called the protected articles. This may be seen by a reference to it.

We reach 1820. Here a modification had been looked for. The duties were to be reduced to twenty per cent. The tables turned, however, and that which was yielded in favor was demanded of right. A tariff was introduced into Congress—a protective tariff, in every sense. Here the question arose, and South Carolina spoke. Her Legislature, in December of that year, pronounced it "a wretched expedient to repair the losses incurred in some commercial districts by improvident and misdirected speculation—to compel those parts of the Union which are still prosperous and flourishing, to contribute,

even by their utter ruin, to fill the coffers of a few monopolists in the others." Two things are to be observed before dismissing this—the *second epoch*. 1. That South Carolina had not yet begun to regard or raise questions of *constitutionality*. Of their existence she might have been persuaded—but the period had not arrived to raise them, If she did not know of their existence, her ignorance was discreditable to her, but could not compromise her rights. 2. That she had not broached the doctrine of State interposition, State veto, or nullification. The very report which protests against the tariff, protests also against "arraying upon questions of national policy the States, as *distinct and independent sovereignties*, in opposition to—or (what is much the same thing) with a view to exercise a control *over*—the General Government."

The tariff of 1824. The *third era*. South Carolina takes another step in advance. The Legislature of 1825 resolves, "that it is an *unconstitutional* exercise of power on the part of Congress to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures." Here the State seems to have awakened. She refers to the "*bond*." She demands what is written in the bond. We reach 1827. The State is another step in advance. She speaks boldly out. She reviews and denounces what she considers Federal encroachments,—1, the Supreme Court doctrine of *consolidation*; * 2, its consequent, that the *people*, and not the States, have the right of remonstrance; 3, the protective system; 4, the internal improvement system; 5, the nationality of the colonization society.

The tariff of 1828. Technically the "bill of abominations." This is our *fourth epoch*. South Carolina protests in the United States Senate, through Hon. W. Smith and Robert Y. Hayne. The power to protect manufactures is no where granted to Congress. It cannot be considered as necessary to carry into effect any specified power. It is reserved to the States by the tenth section of the first article of the Constitution. "South Carolina, from her climate, situation and peculiar institutions, is, and ever must continue to be, wholly dependent upon agriculture and commerce, not only for her prosperity, but her very existence."

"Deeply impressed with these considerations, the Representatives of the good people of the Commonwealth, anxiously desiring to live in peace with their fellow-citizens, and to do all that in them lies to preserve and perpetuate the Union of the States, and the liberties of which it is the surest pledge—but feeling it to be their bounden duty to expose and resist all encroachments upon the true spirit of the

* In the celebrated case of *McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland*.

Constitution, lest an apparent acquiescence in the system of protecting duties should be drawn into precedent, do, in the name of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, claim to enter upon the journals of the Senate, their protest against it, as *unconstitutional*, oppressive, and unjust."

On the next day, the same Legislature, with the "bill of abominations" on the table before them—

Resolved, "That the measures to be pursued, consequent on the perseverance of this system, are *purely questions of expediency, and not of allegiance*; and that for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions, and inviting the co-operation of other States, a copy of these, and the resolutions heretofore adopted by this Legislature, be transmitted to the Governors of the several States, with the request that they be laid before the several legislatures, to determine on such ulterior measures as they may think the occasion demands."

This brings us *in medias res*. Here is laid the broad foundation of Carolina Nullification. We shall watch the proportions of the edifice as it is reared upon it. The same day it was resolved, to "make exposition of State wrongs to the people of America." Under the resolution were appointed James Gregg, D. L. Wardlaw, Hugh S. Legare, A. P. Hayne, Wm. C. Preston, W. Elliott, and R. Barnwell Smith, (Rhett.) The magnificent "*Exposition*" of that session was the result. It has been attributed to the great Carolina statesman. No document, of any country or time, has ever surpassed it—no document, ever, more clearly, comprehensively and forcibly summed up the greatest issues, reducing to first principles the chaos of doubt and difficulty which surrounded them.

But was South Carolina isolated and alone in the great movement she was projecting? Did any voice greet her from abroad? We shall see. Georgia, after a skillful analysis of the whole matter, and a luminous report—

"*Resolved*, That this Legislature concur with the Legislature of South Carolina in the resolutions adopted at their December session in 1827, in relation to the powers of the General Government and State Rights."

A memorial went forth to the world with this resolution. It was addressed "To the Anti-Tariff States." It recommended various expedients on their parts, "such as may restore Federal legislation to the standard of constitutional correctness:

"Times, occasions and provocations," says the address, "teach their proper lessons and expedients. Future measures will be dictated by expediency. The nature and tendency of injury will suggest the mode and measure of future resistance."

"We must," said another memorial to the 'Tariff States,' at the

same period, "*we must, as we did under British domination, seek an effectual remedy.*"

Virginia spoke. Dear to her had always been liberty and constitutional rights. From those halls where Patrick Henry thundered in irresistible eloquence against British tyranny—from those halls where Jefferson imbibed the immortal principles which, beacon-like, guided him through the darkest periods of our history—a responsive voice echoed back the sentiments of Carolina. Virginia could not forget her Madison and the "Resolutions of '98." She clings to them in 1829 with all her early devotion. What plainer than her language of that year:

"Each State has a right to construe the Federal compact for itself. The acts of Congress, usually denominated the Tariff laws, are not authorized by the plain construction, true intent and meaning of the Constitution."

Thus, *pari passu*, went forward these great States in the march of constitutional liberty. But the crisis had not yet arrived. Other strokes must accelerate the movement—other strokes must consummate it. We reach 1830. The language of South Carolina, of that year, is yet higher toned:

"The Government created by the constitutional compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself—but, as in all other cases of compacts between parties, having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. *Whenever any State which is suffering under this oppression, shall lose all reasonable hope of redress, from the wisdom and justice of the Federal Government, it will be its right and duty to interpose in its sovereign capacity to arrest the progress of the evil,*"* etc., etc.

We pass on to 1831. A Free Trade Convention assembles in Philadelphia. Two hundred delegates meet. Every State in the Union is represented. The Convention declares "the present tariff system *inconsistent with the principles of free government.*" The resolution is carried, 189 to 2. The two are from South Carolina. They oppose the resolution because it is "*not strong enough.*"

"If, after this decision in our favor," says Gov. Hamilton of South Carolina, in his message of that year, "and the appeal of this assembly, relief does not come from this tyranny the most odious—may we not say, in the language and on the authority of the assembly it—

* Vide Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, penned by Madison and Jefferson, in relation to the Alien and Sedition Laws. These were republished in South Carolina during this contest, and circulated every where in the State. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

self, 'Why should we, who are its victims, not stand on our chartered rights.'

The tariff of 1832. The last epoch, and the crisis. The executive power of the country had been wrested out of the hands of Adams, to be placed in those of Jackson. The military reputation of Gen. Jackson gave him an astonishing ascendancy in our national concerns. He had fought for liberty, and he was supposed to be the friend of liberty. No man—not even the Duke of Wellington—ever maintained, for so long a period, so extraordinary, so uninterrupted an influence, over the minds of men. In 1832, he was triumphantly re-elected to the Presidency. He was understood to favor a modification of the tariff, and a reduction of it to revenue principles. The pretexts for high and restrictive duties had ever been the public debts. These were nearly liquidated. In 1832, but an insignificant amount of them remained. Reasonable men looked for an immediate reduction of the tariff. The President, in his message, suggested it. South Carolina declared—

"That we regard with high gratification the sentiments expressed in the late message, that the tariff ought to be reduced to the wants of the Government, and recognize in it the just response to the solemn resolutions of the Legislature."

How eager was South Carolina to heal this breach with the General Government. Mr. Clay came forward in the Senate. He introduced a proposition reducing the duties upon all imported articles which did not come into competition with those of domestic manufacture. His bill left untouched the enormous duties of the prohibitory system. "*The tariff of 1832 aggravated all the enormities of that of 1828 by increasing its inequalities,*" says Mr. McDuffie.* Mr. Clay's resolution was embodied in a bill which passed both houses in July. The whole tariff party declared it to be "the settled policy of the country." Whilst this measure of Mr. Clay was mooted in the Senate—whilst it was uncertain to what length the madness of the majority would go—the State Rights and Free Trade Convention for South Carolina convened at Charleston. In its address to the people, it declared—

"If a redress of our wrongs was postponed, we were always told, that when the public debt was paid, a reduction would be made on the tribute which we paid. The Secretary of the Treasury and the great champion of the American system, in despite of their angry contests for power, have both presented identical propositions for—what they are pleased to call—modifications of the tariff. This

* Eulogy on Hayne, p. 3.

scheme, fellow-citizens, of the reduction thus offered, is a gross insult to your understandings, and an unwarrantable piracy on your pockets. Fellow-citizens, should Congress rivet this system upon us, we do not see how the constituted authorities of our State can refrain from propounding to you, in your sovereign capacity, the alternative of *resistance* or *submission*. The State looks to her sons to defend her in whatever form she may choose to proclaim her purpose to RESIST."

We must premise a fact or two. In South Carolina there was a wide difference of sentiment as to the "*mode and measure of redress*." All admitted the gross and aggravating nature of the *grievance*. None dissented as to the odiousness and unconstitutionality of the restrictive system. But how to defeat its oppressions? Some were for immediate State action. Others would await the action of the whole South in convention. Some were for nullification; others advocated a secession from the Union. Even among the radical party, whose tenet was *nullification*, a doubt arose whether it ought to be effected in the legislature or in convention. No party—scarcely an individual—ever thought of or asserted the doctrine of unconditional submission. The question was one of *time* only.

The Union and State Rights party of South Carolina was ever a large and respectable minority in the State. Some of the most gifted and beloved of her sons were found in its ranks. Many were there whom she at all times delighted to honor. They differed from the predominant party in the State. It was an honest difference, and ought to be respected. They were not less patriots, and in the last resort, would have clung to the State with Roman devotion. Posterity may determine who were the wiser in their views and measures. Posterity can have no room to question the patriotism of either. Early in the fall of 1832, and a few months after the passage of the tariff of that year, this party met in convention at Columbia. For the number and talent of its members, it was one of the most respectable bodies that ever assembled. In an address to the people of the State, the convention declared—

"*There is no tariff party in South Carolina; we agree on every side, that the tariff should be restricted by all constitutional means. Let the Southern States meet in convention, and deliberate, as well on the infraction of their rights, as on the mode and measure of redress. * * *. If the very worst that can be imagined should happen, and their demands be capriciously rejected, it will be for the several States, and not for the convention, to act upon the subject. * * *. We solemnly pledge ourselves to adopt, abide by, and pursue such measures, in relation to our grievances, as the said convention shall recommend.*"

In alluding to nullification, the address goes on:

"We deprecate it as founded on principles subversive of the constitution."

The elections in 1832, for the State Legislature, went triumphantly in favor of the radical or nullifying party. The highest excitement prevailed. The exertions of both parties were the most unprecedented on record. We may not wish to see those struggles again. The votes polled were as 24,000 to 16,000—the members returned, as three to one. The Governor called together the legislature at a period earlier than the usual one. In this, he but yielded to the irresistible influences of the times. His message, of the 22d October, urged upon the legislature the immediate call of a State convention:

"In urging," said his Excellency, "the expediency of calling a convention of the people for the purposes I have indicated, I have forborne to make a single suggestion of what may or may not, what ought or ought not to be the remedy this assembly should ordain."

The bill, calling for a convention, passed on the second day of the session, by a vote of thirty-one to thirteen in the Senate—ninety-six to twenty-four in the House. On the 19th day of November, this convention of the people met at Columbia. The people, in their original capacity, were assembled to take into consideration one of the most solemn and important issues that had ever been presented. If they yielded, it was thought all the great principles they had been so long contending for, were gone forever. If they resisted, how fearful might be the crisis evolved! The occasion was one of intense interest and responsibility. The convention did not hesitate or falter. The die was cast. *The ordinance of the 24th November, 1832, with scarcely a dissenting voice, had become a part of the archives of the State—"An ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws, laying duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities."*

The ordinance declared—1. The acts under consideration unauthorized by the constitution, "null, void, and no law;" 2. Every attempt to enforce, in the State, the collection of duties under them, unlawful; 3. No appeal to be allowed to the Supreme Court from any court drawing in question the authority of this ordinance; 4. Every officer in the State to take an oath "well and duly to enforce and execute the ordinance;" 5. A secession from the Union shall follow any attempt at coercion by the Federal Government. With this ordinance, the convention drew up two addresses or manifestos. In these they proclaimed, in the fullest manner to

the world, the principles which had actuated them—the doctrines and rights for which they were contending.

First—To the people of South Carolina. In this, it is affirmed, that the Federal Government is not *national*. That it is a creature of the *States*—an agency with limited and defined powers—a treaty between independent sovereigns. That there is no such body known to the laws as the *people of the United States*. That the States may resume delegated powers. That the Supreme Court is not the tribunal for settling great constitutional or political questions. That this court is a creature of the Government, and not an umpire. That the alternative, in the last resort, must be *resistance*—moral resistance—resistance of counter-legislation. That the name could make no difference. Call it State interposition, State veto, nullification, or whatever else. That such resistance is a constitutional right. It is so pronounced by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. It is not revolutionary. It will only be resorted to in extreme cases. That primary allegiance is due to the State. The State now demands “a fresh understanding of the federal compact.” This paper is attributed to the gifted Turnbull—the “Brutus” of that era.

Second—To the people of the other States. To preserve the Constitution, is to preserve the Union. To do this, is the solemn duty of every State. South Carolina seeks no more. She will never submit to the present system of taxation. She can never submit to injustice and oppression. A *uniform* duty, on all foreign articles, is what she contends for. *Discrimination* is odious and unconstitutional. She can never submit to military coercion. Better, far, “that the territory of the State be the cemetery of freemen, than the habitation of slaves.” “She will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties; and, if it must fall, perish amid its ruins.” The pen of Gen. McDuffie is recognized here.

Thus had the die been cast. Thus did men, with intense interest, await the consummation. Was that consummation to be legislative reform, or blood? Was a convention of the States to be called to settle the disputed power, (all that was contended for or desired,) or would the fearful responsibility be assumed of involving all things in revolution and civil war? The safety of the Union rested with the Union. Every eye was turned upon the capitol. All the lines of the controversy converged to a point there. Washington was the centre of all interest. Gen. Jackson spoke. His was the oracular voice of the country. It was so recognised at the time. *Gen. Jackson declared for coercion.* He had influence

and the authority to be sustained.* The issue, then, must be disunion and blood. Hear the language of his *Proclamation of the 10th December*:

"Fellow-citizens of my native State: *The laws of the United States must be executed.* Be not deceived—disunion, by armed force, is TREASON. Are you really ready to incur its guilt? If you are, on the heads of the instigators of the act be the dreadful consequences; on their heads be the dishonor, but on your's may fall the punishment. On your unhappy State will inevitably fall all the evils of the conflict you force upon the Government of your country."

The proclamation reached South Carolina whilst its legislature was in session. That body immediately

"Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested, forthwith, to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance—exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President."

A few days after, the legislature entered more at large into the principles and doctrines of the "*proclamation.*" They declare it an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of the President in the affairs of the State; an arbitrary attempt to enforce a repeal of their legislation; a doctrine of consolidation, and the concentration of all power in executive hands; a violation of that right which each State has, peaceably to secede from the Union. The President's proclamation has been converted into the vehicle of *personal* hostility. His expressions of personal feelings and relations towards the State, appeal rather to the loyalty of subjects, than the patriotism of citizens. This, too, after he has witnessed, without disapprobation, the State of Georgia avow, act upon, and carry into effect principles identical with those now denounced by him in South Carolina:

"The State regards with indignation the menaces which are directed against it, and the concentration of a standing army on our borders; the State will repel force by force, and relying upon the blessings of God, will maintain its liberty at all hazards."

Governor Hayne's *counter-proclamation* appeared on the 21st December, controverting, with wonderful ability, all the

* In the early stage of this contest, Gen. Jackson having been invited by the Union party to visit South Carolina, took occasion to express himself very freely in relation to the discussion then going on in the State. The legislature, soon after, taking his letter into consideration, Resolved, *That the letter of the President of the United States to sundry citizens of this State, is an unauthorized interference in the affairs of this State; that the principles advanced in it are incompatible with the constitution, and subversive of the rights of the State.*"

high-handed principles of the "proclamation." It denounced it as despotic in the last degree, and subversive of all the rights which the State could claim. If enforced, the States must be reduced to the melancholy condition of mere provinces or dependencies. The Governor's proclamation concluded with an appeal to the citizens:

"I charge you to be faithful to your duty as citizens of South Carolina, and earnestly exhort you to disregard 'those vain menaces' of military force, which, if the President, in violation of all constitutional obligations and of your most sacred rights, should be tempted to employ, it would become your solemn duty, at all hazards, to resist. I require you to be fully prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberties of the State, if need be, with your lives and fortunes. And may that great and good Being, who, as a 'father careth for his children,' inspire us with that HOLY ZEAL, IN A GOOD CAUSE, which is the BEST SAFE-GUARD OF OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES."

The legislature proceeded to enact two laws suited to the exigency of the occasion.

First.—"An act to carry into effect an Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws," etc., etc.

Second.—"An act concerning the oath required by the ordinance passed in Convention," etc. Here follows the oath, similar in nature to that known afterwards as the "test oath," and submitted to judicial cognizance.

At this dark hour, when everything appeared desperate, and military preparation was being made "to resist force with force," a mediator appeared. A gallant State threw herself into the breach, and arrested the arms of either party—Virginia! On the 26th January, 1833, the General Assembly of that old commonwealth—

"*Resolved*, That the competent authorities of South Carolina be, and they are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested and entreated to rescind the ordinance of the late convention of that State, or, at least, to suspend its operation until the close of the first session of the next Congress.

"*Resolved*, That the General Assembly of Virginia continues to regard the doctrines of State sovereignty and State rights, as set forth in the resolutions of 1798, and sustained by the report thereon of 1799, as a true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the powers therein given to the General Government; but that they do not consider them as sanctioning the proceedings of South Carolina indicated in her said ordinance—nor as countenancing all the principles assumed by the President in his proclamation."

With these resolutions came the Hon. B. Watkins Leigh, Commissary from Virginia, to the State of South Carolina.

He arrived in Charleston. At his suggestion, the President of the convention, Gen. Jas. Hamilton, called together that body without delay. The matter was referred to a committee. Their report was favorable.

The ordinance of nullification was to have been enforced on the 1st February, 1832. Previous to that period, it became known in the State, that the legislature of Virginia had taken up the matter in the spirit of friendly interposition. It was also known, that a bill for the modification of the tariff was actually before Congress. "By common consent, it was determined by the citizens, that no case should be made under the 'ordinance' until after the adjournment of the present Congress," (4th March.) Mr. Verplank had, early in the session, introduced a bill in the House for a modification of the tariff. The bill retained the principle of protection. It was substituted, at last, by the famous "*Compromise Act*" of Mr. Clay, which was carried by a large majority. The President affixed his signature to it on the 2d March. The protecting policy was surrendered. A gradual reduction of all duties was provided for. After June, 1842, a *revenue* duty was to be established, in no case exceeding twenty per centum. Every duty on articles not manufactured in the country was at once repealed. The act provided for a "free list" of articles, cash duties, home valuation, etc. Dr. Cooper, of Columbia, in a note upon the act, adds:

"I hope and trust, that it will prove, in fact, what it was intended to be, a full and final settlement of the tariff contest—a contest which adds one to the many proofs, that a tariff is a bad mode of raising revenue, and that a custom-house is a nuisance and a war breeder, both at home and abroad."*

The convention of South Carolina taking into consideration the modification of the tariff and the mediation of Virginia—

"*Resolved*, That the ordinance adopted by this convention on the 24th of November last, entitled, 'An Ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities, and all acts passed by the General Assembly of this State in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect.'"

* Dr. Cooper did not see far enough into futurity. The compromise has been violated. South Carolina, in December, 1842, "*Resolved*, That while the people of this State regard the tariff act of 1842 as a breach of faith, as well as a violation of the principles of the Constitution, they will submit to it as long as they can hope that a returning sense of justice will cause its repeal; but in the event that their reasonable expectations are disappointed, they feel themselves bound to declare, that they must, in accordance with their principles and recorded pledges, adopt such measures to redress their wrongs and restore the constitution, as in their opinion may be due to themselves and their posterity."

Two subjects here present themselves. They are too important to be passed over unnoticed. Before dismissing the facts of this exciting controversy, we briefly consider them.

First, The passage of the bill in Congress known as the "force bill."

Second, The "test oath" established by the legislature of South Carolina.

1. *The Force Bill.* This was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, was chairman. It extended the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and clothed the President with almost unlimited powers. Mr. Calhoun opposed the bill, and in one of those brilliant expositions of which he is so capable, denounced its every feature. We quote his language:

"What are the provisions of the bill? It puts at the disposal of the President the army and navy, and the entire militia; it enables him, at his pleasure, to subject every man in the United States not exempt from militia duty, to martial law; to call him from his ordinary occupation to the field, and under the penalty of fine and imprisonment inflicted by a Court Martial, to imbrue his hand in his brother's blood. There is no limitation on the power of the sword, and that over the purse is equally without restraint, for among the extraordinary features of the bill, it contains no appropriation, which, under existing circumstances, is tantamount to an unlimited appropriation. The President may, under its authority, incur any expenditure and pledge the national faith to meet it. He may create a new national debt at the very moment of the termination of the former, a debt of millions, to be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of that section of the country whose dearest constitutional rights this bill prostrates—thus exhibiting the extraordinary spectacle, that the very section of the country, which is urging the measure and carrying the sword of devastation against us, is, at the same time, incurring a new debt, to be paid by those whose rights are violated, while those who violate them are to receive the benefits in the shape of bounties and expenditures."*

But the bill passed. The same convention which indefinitely suspended all operation under the ordinance nullifying the tariff laws, proceeded at once and without hesitation to nullify this last aggravation. The ordinance, so nullifying, remains to this day a law in South Carolina. No repeal of the odious force bill ensued.

2. *The Test Oath.* This asserted the doctrine of *primary* allegiance to the State of South Carolina. It was inserted in the military bill of 1833. It was passed in pursuance of the

*Calhoun's Speeches, p. 81.

ordinance of the convention; was contested in two memorable cases, and finally carried up to the Appeal Court consisting of three judges. A majority of this court declared it unconstitutional and void. The words of the oath were—"I do swear, etc., to be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina." An oath differing from this in but one particular, viz., by the insertion of the clause in its last member, "*and of the United States*," was introduced into the legislature, and having the necessary majority, became a part of the constitution. It forms the *amendment of 1834*—the last amendment of that instrument.

These eventful times have passed. The facts and circumstances evolved have been committed to the sure charge of history. The actors have a place there. An impartial verdict will be pronounced by men of other times. The present is not always just. We know that the course of South Carolina has been denounced. It was to be expected. She may have erred. In what contest of this character has it been known that both parties came out entirely spotless. South Carolina is willing to rest the question upon a full view of its every feature. She can never regard the argument of a sneer. Ever ready to defend the Constitution of the United States—the sacred heritage of her sons—she feels that to resist encroachment upon that sacred instrument, is to defend it.

But if South Carolina was wrong in the doctrines she advanced in this contest—if she was wrong in her expositions of the Constitution—wrong in her construction of *States' Rights* and *State remedies*—if nullification, instead of being a constitutional remedy, was disorganizing and revolutionary, as insisted upon in other parts of the Union, and re-echoed in her midst—that man must indeed be ignorant of history, who holds the State alone responsible.

The doctrines of nullification *originated* elsewhere—South Carolina *applied* them. They had been over and over declared, on the highest authority, in other parts of the Union. Not declarations simply, but declarations accompanied with overt acts of such a nature, as not possibly to be misunderstood. *State interposition* is a Pennsylvania doctrine. It was proclaimed there by her Supreme Court, as early as 1798.* The Court denied that the United States Court had a right to settle cases of disputed power. It declared "*that each party has a right to retain its own interpretation, until the matter can be referred to the people*." In 1809, the legislature of Pennsylvania resolve, "*that to suffer the United States Courts to decide on State rights, will, from a bias in*

*See the case in Dallas' Reports.

favor of power, necessarily destroy the FEDERAL PART of our Government." What is all this, more or less, than *nullification*?

In Virginia and Kentucky, the doctrine of nullification is asserted in the strongest possible language, and maintained in a course of argumentation most elaborate and profound. The resolutions of those States of 1798-'99, must last as long as the Constitution. The searching analysis to which that instrument was submitted then, and the character of the parties concerned, ought forever to have decided the controversy. All recollect the occasion of these famous resolutions. Everything in the country was tending to *centralism*. The administration was grasping for power, and the rights of the States were likely to receive a death-blow. The *alien and sedition* laws had passed. Those odious encroachments of executive power were registered upon the statute books. Virginia spoke, and her organ was Mr. Madison:

"In case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers not granted by the said compact, THE STATES who are parties thereto *have the right*, and are in duty bound, to *interpose* for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining, *within their respective limits*, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

Virginia, however, in her mediation to Carolina, maintained that her resolutions did not sanction the course pursued by that State. But what, we would ask—what can be plainer and more in point than the extract we have quoted, to disprove the assertion? It was more conclusively disproved by Gen. Hamilton, in his "Report on the Mediation of Virginia."

Kentucky spoke, and her organ was Thomas Jefferson:

"That the several States who formed the instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction, and that a NULLIFICATION by those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument, is THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY."

These States, therefore, proceed to pronounce the acts in question "as no law, and altogether void and of no force."

Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Wm. B. Giles, December, 1825, shows that, even at that period, his views were unchanged:

"Separate from our companions," says he, "only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our Union with them, or submission to a Government without limitation of authority."

Chief Justice Marshall denied that the Supreme Court had "any political power whatever." This, of course, excludes

from it all questions between the Government and States. Even John Quincy Adams, in 1828, could say :

"The case of a conflict between these two powers (*i. e.*, the General and State governments) has not been supposed, nor has any provision been made for it in our institutions—as a virtuous nation of ancient times existed more than five centuries without a law for the punishment of parricide."

But we proceed. Nullification was a doctrine of the State of Georgia. At a late period she nullified the *intercourse laws* by a simple act of legislation; her governor declaring, in 1831, "I will disregard all unconstitutional requisitions, of whatever character or origin they may be." Nullification was a doctrine of Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and Alabama—"adopted and practised openly, avowedly, decidedly, undeniably," as may be discovered in the "Genuine Book of Nullification by Hampden, 1831."* With these authorities we close the question.

ART. II.—NECESSITY OF AGRICULTURAL REFORM.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1840 we had twenty-seven States (not taking in account the since admitted Texas, Wisconsin, Iowa and California, nor any of the Territories) which raised 4,235,669 heads of horses, asses, and mules; and in 1850 the same twenty-seven States showed, 4,683,519 heads of the same domestic animals. Could this be called an increase, while during that time seventy-seven millions of acres had been taken and brought into use by the increasing farming population? While at least thirty millions of that number of acres had been improved? While four of the elder Western States, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, alone, added nearly one million to their farming population, and reached the point of greatest velocity in their onward march? Certainly it could not well be said to be an increase on the whole, and would have been a marked decrease but for the influences and causes just mentioned.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and most of the other States, likewise increased their population of the rural districts and augmented the number of acres of improved land; but, nevertheless, the above named class of domestic animals showed a remarkable reduction. Of all the

* See the paper by Dr. Cooper, 1 Statutes at Large, of South Carolina, p. 218.

other live stock the same must be said; its total ranged as follows:

	1840.	1850.
Neat cattle.....	14,903,268	16,776,756
Sheep.....	19,292,658	20,934,265
Swine.....	26,135,011	29,137,687

The decrease in sheep in the State of New York amounted between 1840 and 1850 to 1,600,000; in Vermont, the same, to 660,000; the decrease in swine in New York nearly one million heads. The comparatively small increase in the average (we always speak of the twenty-seven States only) was of course owing to the rapid growth which those four large agricultural States between the Lakes, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, sustained. But how does this increase compare with the addition of nearly six million souls to the population of the United States? How with the addition of over 1,200,000 farmers to those already active in the twenty-seven States? How to the proportion which fell to their share from the improved thirty millions of acres? How to the fact that New York alone improved 700,000 acres of land in the short period of five years, from 1845 to 1850, and yet her produce on live stock, wheat, potatoes, peas and beans, flax and wool, fell short in 1850 that of 1840? The population of the twenty-seven States increased twenty-five per cent; the live stock increase was but ten per cent. during the same period. It ought to have kept pace with the multiplication of the consumers at home, at least, if not warranting the export of large quantities of provisions. Neither the one, nor the other, has been the case. We shall presently experience whether or not we have good reason to rejoice over an export of so and so many millions of dollars worth of grain, flour, provisions, tobacco, lumber, &c.

It is true, that a considerably larger quantity of grain, viz., corn, wheat, rice, and oats has been raised in consequence of the great inducements held out in high prices, and a ready demand for exports during the last decade of years. This multiplication, however, of the quantity of grain for the speculative purposes brought about, as it was, either by paying cash to imported manure, or at the expense of the future productiveness of the soil, would, if our agriculture had been improving, or our soil been kept in its normal state, not even have corresponded with, or answered to the natural increase expected from the enlargement of the agricultural area, and the astonishing advance in our population during that same period.

Unheeding cautious counsel, and irrespective of the consequences, our farmers and planters yielded to the entreaties of

speculation, and produced what is asked instead of advancing in a more natural and rational manner, and of regarding all the conditions to a healthy development and lasting prosperity. The farmers were on the contrary themselves resembling that sort of speculators, who risk their capital while hunting after the dividend. Thus they exhausted their soil, and reduced other crops, in order to cash the dollars for surplus grain, &c., demanded for export.

That such was (and still is) the case, we venture to prove forthwith by indisputable figures and unanswerable arguments. Between 1840 and 1850 an increase in the crops was, besides the already named, discoverable only in barley, buckwheat, and hay, and that, too, in a very inconsiderable measure.

There was, however, a remarkable decrease in potatoes, peas, beans, flax, hemp, and tobacco. The tobacco crop of 1850 fell short twenty millions of pounds that of 1840; and the yield in flax and hemp was less twenty thousand tons that of 1840! Our foregoing remarks are, however, not to be construed into an implied disapprobation or discouragement of the export of breadstuffs, provisions in general, &c. We are in favor of unlimited free trade, in favor of change and exchange; and for "protection" in such cases only when a State is placed under those peculiar circumstances, where its own safety and the welfare of its people make "protection" necessary. To free trade we look as to the principle; to protection, as the mere expedient. What we want to impress upon the minds of the farmers and their friends, is to look upon things in their true light, and not to fancy that it is *per se* a sign of proficiency, or equivalent to a clear gain to themselves or to their country, if they can draw a certain amount for breadstuffs, provisions, or other staples sent to foreign ports, while the home-consumers have to pay high prices for these indispensable articles, and the farmers themselves are bled in return, while asking for all those necessities of life which their soil does not produce.

It has frequently been the case in foreign States or places—as, for instance, in Bremen—where either no duties are paid on imports, or the same have been temporarily relinquished, particularly with reference to breadstuffs, that there the bread baked from American flour was better and cheaper than what we consumed ourselves. Adding to this fact the lower wages generally paid to mechanics, journeymen and laborers, we have the key to the difficulty of a competition of our manufacturers with those of the old continent. We consume dear bread, and pay high wages; they eat cheap bread, and pay less to their workmen.

But we must waive the discussion of such points as do not

immediately fall within our proper province, though a closer examination would no doubt lead to important and fruitful disclosures, particularly in an agricultural point of view.

We turn once more to our exports, whose real nature and import it is necessary to understand.

From some of our leading articles we have exported as follows, during the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853:

Tobacco.....	\$40,520,876
Flour.....	44,275,438
Provisions.....	28,896,645
Rice.....	8,930,171
Cotton.....	381,722,069
Lumber.....	19,111,062

If necessary, in this place, we would go into the details of ascertaining the quantities of alkalies, phosphates, and other indispensable constituents of the soil, which have been withdrawn from it by successive crops, and irreparably lost in consequence of these exports. We could point out the time when a soil is bound to lose its fertility, for that reason. What is the immediate consequence, if these materials are not returned to a field? The average crop either diminishes from year to year, till the cultivation of the soil has to be abandoned entirely, or part, or the whole of the amount received from exports is invested in the purchase of manures. Thus one portion of our farmers continually give up their estates to wander further West, sometimes at great sacrifice, while another portion buy guano and other fertilizers. It is evident, then, that our boasted exports, to a certain extent, are but the equivalent for the purchased manures.

The average wheat crop in Virginia is according to the census report, seven bushels per acre. "I can raise twelve bushels of wheat and over that on my fields," says an intelligent Virginia farmer, "if I dress them with about three hundred pounds guano per acre."

Thus we principally meet two classes of farmers; the one exhausting, thoughtlessly, their soil, and then looking out for some virgin spot in the great West, in order to exhaust that likewise; the other clinging with a desperate grasp to guano and similar imported or home-made manures; very few helping themselves; or, in other words, ceasing to neglect or to waste their own manuring and fertilizing resources.

To this it has come, that some time ago a "Guano Convention" was sitting at the Smithsonian, in order to devise means how to escape, what they call, the extortion practised on the part of the Peruvians in reference to the sale of that bird dung. This is temporizing with a growing evil, and instead

of attempting a radical cure, applying temporary palliatives. When these, likewise, are exhausted at last, it may be too late to remedy at all. It is true, that we have raised over one hundred million bushels of wheat; but we must not forget, that nearly twelve million of acres of land were required to that end. The average yield consequently was but a parcel over nine bushels per acre. There is nothing to boast in this result; it indicates but a rapid deterioration of our soils, who, if well tilled and regularly manured, or in their primitive state, are capable of yielding from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre generally. We may as well illustrate this point more fully by dividing the wheat-growing States into three classes, viz: into such as enjoy a virgin soil; such as buy guano or other manures not any longer, as an exception, but general rule; and such, where neither the one nor the other is the case, or which in consequence are subject sooner or later to being made barren to a certain extent.

1.—*Virgin soils.*

a. *Youngest States; average crop:*

Iowa.....	14 bushels per acre.
Texas.....	15 "
Wisconsin.....	14 "
Florida.....	15 "

b. *States longer under cultivation:*

Illinois.....	11 bushels per acre.
Indiana.....	12 "
Missouri.....	11 "
Ohio.....	12 "
Michigan.....	10 "

2.—*Old States using manures generally.*

Delaware.....	11 bushels per acre.
Maryland.....	13 "
New Jersey.....	11 "
New York.....	12 "
Pennsylvania.....	15 "
Vermont.....	13 "
Massachusetts.....	16 "
New Hampshire.....	11 "
Maine.....	10 "

3.—*Old States with partially exhausted soils, or not manuring to the same extent as the foregoing ones.*

Virginia.....	7 bushels per acre;
North Carolina.....	7 "
Kentucky.....	8 "
Tennessee.....	7 "

Some of the above named States, it is true, cannot be classed among the so-called *Wheat growing* States; and others, for the same reason, we have omitted entirely. But this circumstance does by no means effect what we were going to prove. Who can fail to recognize in the foregoing statistics a certain law indicating the exhaustion of wheat fields in the ratio of the period of their having been under culture? From sixteen bushels per acre, we find them gradually sinking to twelve, and to eight; from fifteen bushels to eleven and seven! Is it not a remarkable accuracy which nature evinces in the development as well as the withdrawal of her productive powers? And this law is applicable, of course, to the North as well as to the South. In the principal tobacco-growing States we meet with a similar relation, and reflecting planters should look upon it as the finger of Fate pointing to their future.

And as, in our former example, the exhaustion of *phosphates* was chiefly illustrated, so is here the disappearance of *alkalies* the manifest evil to be complained of. The three oldest tobacco-growing States are in quantity considerably behind their younger competitors, to wit: Kentucky, five hundred and seventy-five pounds per acre; Maryland and Virginia, six hundred and sixty pounds each—on the other hand, Ohio, seven hundred and thirty pounds; Tennessee, seven hundred and fifty pounds; and Missouri, seven hundred and seventy-five pounds per acre. That Kentucky is behind her oldest sisters, Virginia and Maryland, where tobacco has been planted for fifty years longer, is either owing to greater carelessness in the treatment of the soil, or to some geognostical peculiarities of the sub-soil, on which, to a considerable extent, the adaptability of the surface-soil for the growth of that plant depends. If a more accurate definition, an infallible reasoning, is required, the ashes of the plant have to be made a subject of analytical inquiry. We would then learn which of the tobacco raising soils is the most exhausted of alkalies; which sub-soil is capable of supplying, under proper management, the deficiency; and to which field additional quantities of alkalies have to be furnished. And there is hardly a doubt, but that such an analytical investigation would point out a remarkable coincidence with the above figures, provided they represent the true state of the respective crops as given by the census. It is through such chemical labors, and through them alone, that we are enabled to look deeper into the mysteries of the *creating power* of nature as well as of her *vis intertia*.

At this point a piece of information may be inserted, which does not seem to have received that share of attention at the hands of the tobacco planter which it deserves. The contents

of the paragraph are well worth to be considered, and we present them here for the special benefit of those planters who desire to be numbered among the thinking class of husbandmen. Prof. Liebig, in one of his works, makes the following statement:

“For many years accurate analyses of the ashes of various sorts of tobacco have been executed by the orders of the ‘administration’ at Paris, and it has been found, as the result of these, that the value of tobacco stands in a certain relation to the quantity of potash contained in the ashes. By this means a mode was furnished of distinguishing the different soils upon which the tobacco under examination had been cultivated, as well as the peculiar class to which it belonged. Another striking fact was also disclosed through these analyses: *certain celebrated kinds of American tobacco were found gradually to yield a smaller quantity of ashes, and their value diminished in the same proportion.*”

It is with great regret, indeed, that we see treated with indifference sometimes the most important analytical and statistical items; and again, most inconsiderately circulated erroneous ideas and false impressions, the fruit of a misapprehension of scientific facts. Not long since we met in the “*Intelligencer*” with some boasting statistics on the state of agriculture in Massachusetts, which went to prove the “*general prosperity*” the “*unexampled growth*” and the “*uniformly large increase*” in the agricultural returns of 1855 over those of 1845, “*the amelioration, the progress in agricultural affairs*” from the unexplained fact, that the total of the agricultural produce in 1855 was valued more, by fifteen millions of dollars, than that of 1845. Here, then, *the low price standard* of 1845 is brought in juxtaposition with the highest ever had, with that of 1855, to make the thing suit to the peculiar notions of an odd writer on the subject, with whom it seemed to be immaterial whether a horse, that was bought for \$40 in 1845, (before the Mexican war,) would have cost \$75 or over that sum last year; who did not ask, while making up his “*most remarkable evidence*,” whether the bushel of wheat, to be paid with one dollar or over that in 1855, could not have been bought for sixty cents ten years ago; who neither counted the number of acres of improved land, added since 1845 to the agricultural area of Massachusetts, nor noticed the amount expended for guano and other fertilizers during that period; but who solely inquired about the dollars and cents, and finding on the balance sheet about \$15,000,000 in favor of the agricultural returns of 1855, concluded them to be a “*remarkable increase over those of 1845.*” It is painful to observe

such fallacious estimates; their tenor is but too liable of tending to imbue the human mind with a degree of satisfaction and content, that lulls the spirit of research, tempting it to waive a more careful and thorough examination. This statement, although not made in partizan spirit, is of the same stamp with those so frequently indulged in by Horace Greeley, and other oracles and apostles of the abolition millenium, and which are alike unworthy of science, as they are unfounded in fact.

Happily the error is not general—happily our's is neither the first nor the only voice raised in drawing the attention of legislators, national economists, and agriculturists to this alarming state of things, for we found among others the following most sensible remarks in one of the best of the New England agricultural journals:

“The constant deterioration of the soils in New England, and throughout most of the agricultural districts of the United States, is a fact of portentous and alarming significance, though it has not yet arrested very extensively the notice of the public. Probably there is no one fact in our agricultural economy of more pregnant interest, than this in its bearings upon our future prosperity. Some statistics, illustrating this downward tendency in our ability to produce the fruits of the earth, will conclusively prove, that a more prudent, skillful and scientific mode of cultivating the soil is absolutely indispensable. Between 1840 and 1850 three hundred thousand acres of land were added to those previously under improvement in Massachusetts. Ninety thousand acres were added to our mowing lands, and yet there was a relative depreciation of the hay crop during that decade of years of twelve per cent. Our tillage lands during the same term were increased forty thousand acres, and yet there was an absolute depreciation in our grain crop of six thousand bushels. The pasturage lands were increased more than one hundred thousand acres, with scarcely an increase of neat cattle, and a reduction of one hundred and sixty thousand sheep, and seventeen thousand swine.

“The same law of deterioration is also observable in the richer regions of the South and West, showing that, with our present unskillful modes of farming, we are taking much more from the productive ability of our soils, than we are returning to them, and that our agricultural prosperity is really and constantly on the wane. This downward tendency is partially hidden from public observation by the vast products, which are raised upon the new and almost limitless regions, which are every year put under cultivation at the West; but the fact itself is still indubitable. It is estimated by intelli-

gent farmers in Indiana, that their river-bottoms, which used to produce an average crop of sixty bushels of corn to the acre, now produce only forty. In Wisconsin, which is younger still, it is estimated that only one-half the number of bushels of wheat are now raised on the acre which were raised twelve years ago. What then is the conclusion of the whole matter? It is this, that the soils of New England, after all the admonitions we have received on the subject, are annually growing poorer, and even the virgin lands of the West are rapidly becoming exhausted at their fertility. Other and better modes of cultivation must therefore be introduced and practised, or our country—now the granary of the world—may, at no very distant day, become dependent on other countries for its daily bread.

“Within fifty years our population will undoubtedly reach the enormous number of one hundred millions; but the grave question is—How are these myriads to be fed, and clothed, and educated, if our present impoverishing agricultural processes are to be continued?”

We have thus quoted in full from the *New England Farmer*, because the critical condition of our agricultural area, and the deficiencies in our agricultural system cannot be depicted in more impressive or truthful terms; and in order to conclude our illustrations as to the existing state of things, we shall now turn to Virginia, once so famous for her fertility and productiveness. As to live stock, the relation between the years 1840 and 1850, was as follows in the Old Dominion:

	1850.	1850.
Horses, asses, and mules...	293,886	326,438
Neat cattle.....	1,072,269	1,024,148
Sheep.....	1,310,004	1,293,775
Swine.....	1,829,843	1,992,155
	<u>4,510,002</u>	<u>4,636,516</u>

Showing a decrease of 126,511 heads for 1850.

Principal agricultural products raised in—

	1850.	1840.
Wheat.....	11,212,616	10,109,716
Corn.....	35,254,319	34,577,591
Rye.....	458,930	1,482,799
Oats.....	10,179,144	13,451,062
Potatoes.....	3,130,567	2,944,660
	<u>60,235,576</u>	<u>62,565,828</u>

bushels. If to the foregoing the crops of barley and buck-wheat were added, the difference in favor of the total crop of 1840 would be two and a half million bushels.

Still more striking, however, is the difference in the quantity of tobacco raised in those years, viz., in 1850, fifty-six million eight hundred and three thousand two hundred and twenty-seven pounds; and in 1840, seventy-five million three hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and six pounds.

Here we have the ominous result of a reduction of the live stock, the grains, potatoes, and tobacco; but still the worst feature of the picture is not so much represented through this actual diminution of the *quantity of products* as in the prospective, quickly advancing deterioration of the *quality of the soil*.

Considering the fact, that the *Nicotiana* is one of the most exhausting culture plants, pray what shall become of yonder twenty counties, who, out of one hundred and thirty-seven, have to yield almost the whole of the enormous crop of seventy-five or fifty-six million pounds of the favorite leaves? It is evident that they, like their predecessors, will be reduced to perfect wastes ere the lapse of another score of years, if no remedy is found, and earnestly applied.*

A glance at our commercial statistics shows more fully than the brief extracts given in these pages, to which extent alkalies, and phosphates particularly, are yearly taken from our soils, and carried abroad in the forms of grain, flour, peas, beans, tobacco, rice, lumber, and provisions; and having ascertained the quantities exported, as well as those consumed by the inhabitants of the cities and towns, and knowing the present *modus operandi* of the majority of our farmers, it would but require a number of comparative analyses of various soils and ashes in different parts of the country to establish with fearful certainty that period, during which, under the present improvident mode of farming the soil of a given district or of the whole country, will be still capable of sustaining a definite number of inhabitants; in other words, to point out the time at the advent of which the export of grain, &c., must be restricted, and the present rapid increase of population checked, or else starvation will visit us, and become epidemic in the same manner, as this has been experienced in parts of Great Britain, Germany, and other countries.

If it should ever come to such an extremity in the United States, the law of self-preservation would sever all bonds of Union, not only but our condition would be worse in other respects than that of England or other old countries. The destruction of the productivity of our fields is carried on in

* If New-England, New York, and other northern States, are not in all these respects on a level with Virginia, it is neither owing to their free-labor system nor to their better mode of cultivation, but to their greater expenditures for guano and other fertilizers.

two different directions; for while immense quantities of necessary soil-constituents have been exported and irreparably lost during a century or so, we have failed to take care of those nourishments of the soil remaining in the country, but suffered them to be washed off, carried to the rivers, and finally into the sea.

What had England, for instance, to do to prevent the threatening thorough infertility of her soil? To import, during the last twenty-five years, for millions worth of pounds sterling on bones, guano, and other manures, in order to restore to the soil the wasted phosphates, alkalies, ammonia, &c., without which a field is incapable of producing breadstuffs. And, we venture to say, that millions of dollars have to be expended in the same way, in order to give vitality once more to those of our fields, which are at this very moment more or less exhausted. But suppose we followed the same path for another quarter of a century, would "guano conventions" still be considered to be a remedy, or even a palliative? Let us look into it. According to Mr. Thos. Reuney, the Peruvians themselves use, for corn and potatoe fields, about four hundred and fifty pounds guano to the (United States) acre; for wheat he does not recommend the application of the unwashed birds dung; whereas, we, of the more northern regions of the American continent, apply about one-half or two-thirds the above-named quantity to wheat fields. How many acres of corn, potatoe, and wheat land have we under cultivation? Say fifty million acres. How much guano would a uniform dressing of these fields require? Twenty thousand million of pounds! But whoever finds this figure extravagant, is at liberty to reduce it to its half, or to its quarter even. Let us apply, then, to fifty million acres but five thousand million pounds, or a hundred weight to the acre, and we have still left the enormous quantity of two million two hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-three tons, (at 2,240 pounds,) to be imported from the guano islands. At the present rates (\$58 per ton) it would consequently be an expense of \$129,464,294. The sooner our planters and farmers give up the idea that guano can save the country, the better for them and the whole people. Nothing—nothing in the world can keep us safe, but our own *industry* and *economy*! And if we will prevent coming generations from cursing their ancestors for thoughtlessly squandering the treasures of the soil, and thus condemning them to either poverty or cruel hardship, we must less rely upon the boasted or fertility of our crust, less upon the manuring supplies from foreign, distant regions, but must develop, use, and husband the unexhaustless fertilizing resources of our own lands.

THE SOURCES AND VALUE OF THE FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

While we leave it to the conscience and sincerity of our farmers, to make becoming application of what we are about to illustrate in regard to that state of things, which is the creature of their own mistakes and short-comings, we shall, for the sake of a more specific and less hypothetical calculation, confine ourselves within certain and definite limits.

In the one hundred largest cities of the United States, whose population ranges from five thousand and upwards, were living, according to the last census, pretty near three million souls, or about one-eighth of the whole population of the United States.

In the form of solid and liquid food, these three millions consume, day after day, an amount of organic and inorganic matter, which is exclusively derived from *the soil*. Be it bread, meat, potatoes, beer, or anything they consume, in tracing back the victuals to their origin, we find that it was a plant which had to furnish them—a plant grown on the soil, and nourished by the soil under the assistance of light, air, and moisture—of atmospheric air and water. Consequently, men and domestic animals consume with each meal, among others, a distinct quantity of matter, which has, under various combinations, been a constituent part of the soil, and been withdrawn from it by the vital process of the vegetable kingdom. Physiology teaches us, that but a comparatively small amount of the food consumed by men and animals enters into the animal system, or is assimilated, whereas the greater portion, after having gone through a peculiar process of oxidation or decay, is rejected from the body in the form of liquid and solid excrements, in the form of urine and *feces*. An analysis of the soil—an analysis of the ashes of such plants which serve as nourishment to “man and beast”—an analysis of the excrements of the latter proves the presence of a certain number or series of chemical combinations, who never disappear, but are invariably found, and are varying to that extent only, as under peculiar circumstances the single factors change affinities to one another. It is evident, therefore, that these substances—these saline, earthy, alkaline, or mineral compounds—are alike indispensable to the soil, to the plants and animals; and, in fact, we know them to perform important offices in the formation or the capillary moisture of the soil, of the sap of the plants, and of the blood of animals. They are destined to pass in a circuit through these three organisms, sustaining and depending on each other, and being retarded or paralyzed in the exercise of their respective functions, if the equilibrium, the regularity of this circuit, is disturbed.

Hence, by means of a most simple deduction, it follows, that decaying remnants and ashes of plants; that the solid and liquid excrements of animals and of man; and that decaying or oxydizing vegetable and animal matter in general, are the most natural, and, of course, the only appropriate food of the soil.

How do we take care of this ever precious, though to our senses so nauseous, materials? This is the question which we are about to answer.

The three millions of inhabitants in the one hundred largest cities of the United States, produce in every twenty-four hours on an average, about three and a half pounds of liquid and solid excrements to the head—the solid excrements comprising about one-seventh of the whole. If we leave the *feces* out of account, and put down at three pounds the quantity of urine produced every day, we find that the three millions produce nine million pounds a day, and three billions two hundred and eighty-five million pounds a year. We need hardly to assert, that this whole quantity of soil nourishment is almost entirely wasted or lost. To what does this loss amount in dollars and cents?

Continental agriculturists estimate excrements of animals worth one-half the cost of the food consumed by them. We shall not make this rather high estimate a standard for our calculation, but adopt one of our own making, and a considerably lower one.

The food for each head of the three millions of men, and of only one million of domestic animals, supposed to be living near them, shall cost twelve cents during twenty-four hours, and the value of the excrements (liquid ones only) shall not be one-half, but only one-twelfth; *i. e.* one cent. Thus each of these living beings produces in a year for \$3 65 worth of manure, making a total of \$14,600,000 for the four millions. The value of all other refuse, decaying vegetable and animal matter, originating and accumulating in and around the habitations of men, and swept daily from their houses, and washed from their yards and streets into the sewers, culverts, canals, creeks, and rivers, is worth as much as the urine of men and animals.—Thirty or at least twenty-five million dollars is not too high an estimate for this liquid and solid gold, in the shape of much dreaded, and still more neglected substances. And whoever finds the sum extravagant may bear in mind, that the liquid excrements of the two and a half million inhabitants of London are valued in one year at \$10,000,000 for their *ammonia* alone; here neither the excrements of animals, and all other refuse are counted, nor has the calculation reference to the alkalies and phosphates of

all the remnants, effluvia and refuse extant with social life, domestic habits, and industrial pursuits.

One pound of urine we have valued at one-third of a cent. Is this too high? Does not one pound of guano cost over two and a half cents? What is the per centage of saline solid ingredients, of fertilizing materials, in the one and in the other? About eight per cent. in the urine, and about sixty per cent. in the best kinds of guano. But the per centage on fertilizing substances, supposed of being equal in both, there is no doubt as to the preference of the urine, which contains every particle in a much more assimilable form than can be said of the solid manures. In fact, following the very accurate researches of M. Boussingault, the ammonia contained in the urine of one man (in the United States) during a whole year, would be equivalent to the nitrogen of one thousand pounds of wheat.

But our foregoing illustration did not extend beyond three millions of human beings, and one million animals. There are, however, ten millions of our people living in about five thousand towns, containing from one thousand inhabitants upwards, and many millions of domestic animals are kept near them. The annual loss of the various shapes of fertilizing materials is therefore an enormous one, supposed even, that in the rural districts every particle could and would be saved, what, alas! is by no means the case. Adding to this dissipation of the treasures of the soil our annual exports, we reach a figure, against which the import of guano can never be held up as an equivalent, provided even than its price could be reduced to one-half the present rate, and its quantity increased ten times.

Have not we, "intelligent," "learned" people, good reason to blush while looking upon the husbandry of the awkward Chinese? He had no science of geology, chemistry, botany, and so on, to teach and to guide him, and yet he knows, and he knows extremely well, how to cultivate his soil; and particularly in the collection and application of animal manures, his instinct is admirable, and his experience covers the whole ground of the art of culture. So anxious, among others, the Chinaman is not to lose any of the refuse of the animal system, that a pail or other contrivance for its collection occupies a rather conspicuous place in his house; that generally a similar accommodation for the passers-by is found out-doors; and that domestic animals are kept in rather snug places, beneath the smooth inclined floors of which tanks for the collection of the manure are located. But we cannot go into details, interesting and instructing as they may be, and shall therefore conclude this

paragraph by reminding those of our farmers, who are down upon so-called "book farming," in other words, object to the authority of science; that the experience of the Chinese husbandman is a thousand years older than theirs; that the experience of the Chinese husbandman is a thousand times more accurate, uniform and reliable; and that the experience of the Chinese husbandman coincides with, and corroborates in almost every particular, the theories and teachings of modern chemistry.

VIEWS ON AGRICULTURAL REFORM—ADVANCE TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF A RATIONAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE.

We have a numerous, increasing, and industrious farming population; we rejoice in a comparatively rich soil; our agricultural machinery and implements are eminently practical, time and labor-saving ones. Let us add theoretical knowledge, science, *system* to skill, experience, and inventive mood, and we shall not only be safe, but may reach the climax.

But while yet surrounded by favorable circumstances, while yet living in a country, the area of which is blessed to a great extent with a most productive soil, requiring comparatively little toil and skill to make it yield abundant crops, experience as well as scientific research, do forewarn and admonish us, not to trust too implicitly to this apparently most prosperous state of things, for rapid are the changes that may come over us, while we are dreaming or boasting of our prodigious condition. The happiest, wealthiest land may become poor and miserable, and the most prolific soil exhausted in the lapse of time, "if not certain constituent elements are returned to it in proportion to the extent to which they have been carried away by successful crops."

The restitution of the continually disturbed equilibrium alone secures fertility *in infinitum*; and wherever nature does not supply means to that end, human industry and human skill must take its place. We have striking examples for either relation. Thus in China and certain parts of Europe, it is chiefly manure, and to a great extent artificial manure, by means of which the soil is kept productive; in Hungary and few other regions, it is owing to the quick disintegration of peculiarly adapted sub-soils or rocks, that a constant supply of nourishment for certain crops is furnished; in the Nile valley and certain river bottoms of the United States the yearly inundations secure fertility; and in the Netherlands the same result is chiefly due to a regular system of irrigation. But most of these examples do not form the rule, but rather the exception, and the majority of agricultural regions are

want to imitate China, if the yield of their soils shall not gradually decrease.

That the latter course is not more generally, and more timely adopted in the United States, that there, some of the most fecund tracts have been suffered to be laid waste, is easily explained. The immense area of unoccupied and unimproved land in the great West, together with the many other inducements to a settlement in those splendid, rising regions, make part of our people indifferent to the fate of the Atlantic States, and dazzle others to such an extent, that they see no danger in the exhaustion and final abandonment of their former homes; at last they see no danger for them and that is about all they mean to care for. To look to posterity is none of their business, neither do they dream that retribution may ever visit them in their new abodes; and perhaps it will not during *their* lifetime.

But wherein does consist the gain, if the annexation of a new agricultural district is analogous to the exhaustion and partial desertion of another? What have Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, &c., gained by the access and development of new Territories and States? Has the process of exhaustion been retarded or checked in consequence? The population, the fertility, produce, wealth, and general prosperity increased in the ratio of her original capability? Not at all. The acquisition and occupation of new Territory has only tempted and enabled people to be the more regardless of the mother State, and to quit it at the first signs of its receding prosperity, or its slower progress.

We do not judge at random; the history of the old States corroborates our assertions—how has, for instance, the white population of Virginia increased? In 1790 that State occupied the first rank; in 1800, 1810, and 1820, the third rank; in 1830, and 1840, the fourth; in 1850, the sixth; and in 1860, it will occupy probably the ninth rank in this respect. With a due allowance to the smaller area, the same relation is extant in the New England States, or elsewhere on the Atlantic slope; thus North Carolina fell from the fifth to the twelfth, Maryland from the seventh to the sixteenth, Connecticut from the sixth to the eighteenth rank, between the years 1790 and 1850.

But it may be said, that these States contain a sufficient number of inhabitants to the square mile. Let us make an inquiry into that point. The area of Hesse Darmstadt, in Germany, is one thousand four hundred and forty-four square miles less than that of Connecticut, yet the former contains twice the number of inhabitants. The area of the kingdom of Bavaria, with over five millions inhabitants, is the same as the

area of South Carolina with seven hundred thousand souls. Industrial, thriving Belgium, feeds five million men on the same territory where Maryland sustains six hundred thousand. Virginia and New York have an equal area with the kingdom of Prussia; the two first named with five million inhabitants, Prussia with nearly eighteen millions. Yet it does not seem as if these just cited foreign States were overburdened with men, as they do by no means encourage the emigration to other countries, except, perhaps, such individuals as are a burden to any country.

All these circumstances, relations, and facts, should arouse our people to a proper sense and appreciation of their duties to themselves and to future generations. It would require a volume to dwell upon all these interesting points having a bearing on this great question of our future; we must, therefore, confine ourselves to point out its main features, and the leading principles upon which a reform has to be based.

Fifteen or twenty years ago England behaved likewise very stubborn in this respect, but presently feels happier every day, that it listened at last to the admonition and counsels of science. Fifteen years ago, one of England's great minds, Sir Robert Peel, addressed his countrymen in open Parliament as follows:

"I want this night to address myself to the agriculturists of England. I desire to tell the landlords to their faces, that the science of agriculture in this country was most imperfectly understood. England, I want to impress upon them, is at least a quarter of a century behind the age in agriculture, and will be outstripped even by Russia, if we do not speedily adopt new methods. It is my opinion, that, in many respects, the English farmer has the very A B C of cultivation yet to learn. I admonish country gentlemen that new methods of cultivation have been too long neglected. I warn them that, instead of being before the rest of the world, they are lamentably behind it."

And such language the eminent statesman used after the introduction of guano; after the importation of human bones gathered from foreign grave-yards; and several years after the discovery of the large deposits of caprolithes, and other fossil bones by Dr. Buckland. Since that time, England has made some progress towards the development and finally general application of a more rational method of cultivation. Let us follow, while the remedy, the improvement can yet be had without incurring to enormous labor and ruinous expense.

It has been proved, that the *method of cultivation* must vary

with the geological condition of the *sub-soil*, by the disintegration of which, together with the access and accumulation of vegetable mould, or humus, the *surface soil* is formed. Wherever, therefore, the geological character of a region changes the arable soil, likewise varies; and in order to produce adequate and satisfactory crops, it has to be ascertained by analysis of the sub-soil, which mineral, earthy, or alkaline substances are wanting; and by analysis of the surface soil what kind of manure is chiefly to be applied to this end.

"If then the necessary geological researches go hand in hand with analytical investigations, we shall soon be in the possession of the necessary conditions and materials to find the method of cultivation for any particular agricultural district."

If these scientific labors are further extended to the analysis of the ashes of plants, we will soon have ascertained beyond fault, "which of the constituent elements of the plants are constant, and which are subject to changes, arriving thus at an exact knowledge of the sum of all the ingredients, which we withdraw from the soil in the different crops," and which in return we must bring to each field, in order to keep it fertile or to increase its productiveness. If these labors are uniformly pursued, and continued long enough, we cannot fail to establish the *rational system of agriculture*, applicable to all parts of the country, and to all kinds of soil.

But as long as farmers are trying experiments with seeds, and cuttings, with manures and fallows, without being guided by truly scientific principles, their prospect of success is rather small, and large capital and much power are wasted in consequence. "The method pointed out by *science* is a different one, and far more reliable; there is no danger of a failure, but on the contrary every possible guaranty of success. But if failure should ensue in a particular case, science devises not only the means to detect the cause—we mean to say the cause of a barrenness of the soil for one or more plants—but at the same time provides the remedy without any great search and difficulty."

Although the cases are few and far between where agriculturists themselves have made application to science, we are not without very instructive and encouraging examples of the kind, and take pleasure in citing some of them. At the late meeting of the National Agricultural Society in Washington, Mr. G. W. Custis made the following statement: "I am the owner of the Arlington estate, containing some 5,000 acres of land and several hundred negroes. For several years I have found it necessary, in order to pay my expenses and those of my family (including the negroes) to mortgage the estate. I had an analysis made of my soil, with a view

to ascertain its deficiencies for a wheat crop, and, under proper instructions, I had those deficiencies supplied; and now, gentlemen, I can say, instead of mortgaging my estate, I am continually lessening the mortgages, and this year I have ten thousand bushels of wheat for the miller, while, until the analysis was made, I never was able to sell a single bushel of wheat above what was used for the hands."

And Mr. John Jones, of Delaware, the largest wheat grower within two hundred miles of Washington said: "he bought a farm, and when he commenced operations, his first crop of wheat was some seven or eight bushels to the acre, on the plan of cultivation usual in the neighborhood. He sent his soil North to have it analyzed. On the basis of the analysis he planned his operations, and raised a larger crop of wheat than any other man within the same distance of Washington; and calculating from the value of the crop of wheat, the assessors valued the land at \$70 an acre, which some years ago had been bought for \$10.

That our great confederacy cannot, without serious, vital injury to its imposing and still growing agricultural industrial and commercial interests, long remain behind other countries in nursing that branch of the natural sciences, which is the teacher, guide and benefactor of almost every trade and craft, requires no argumentation in this place, nor do we think to have failed to make it manifest, that no species of human pursuit is more depending and more indebted to *chemistry* than the agriculture. Chemistry does not only give instruction to the farmer on everything what there is, but it teaches him what is wanting, and how it can be got. It makes known unto him the *constituents* in the composition of the surface soil, its fertility in general, and its adaptability to certain plants. It makes him acquainted with the *proportions* in which certain constituent and fertilizing elements are contained in the soil; and with the extent to which they are withdrawn from it, by each succeeding crop, when he subjects the ashes to an analytical inquiry. It tells him how far, and in which time a subsoil can be made capable of replacing the withdrawn minerals, earths, and alkalies, and gives him the information, whether this is to be effected by deep-ploughing, rotation, fallow, irrigation, manuring, or any other contrivances or applications. It gives him certain knowledge of the capability of a soil to absorb and to retain moisture, and discloses unto him its power of capillary attraction. It points out to him all the sources from which fertilizers or manures can be drawn, and suggests the most practical and efficient modes as to the quantities, forms and combinations, in which such fertilizers have to be brought upon the field in order to

restore it either to its former productivity or to increase the same, &c.

These are but a few of the advantages and benefits to be derived from an appeal to science, from an application of chemistry to the art of culture.

It is, therefore, much to be regretted, that the most useful and most practical feature of the National Agricultural Bureau has not been worked out in the shape, that had been wisely suggested in the original Senate bill of 1850. The establishment of *Agricultural Laboratories* is the great desideratum for any successful initial step towards material improvements in the state of our agriculture. Single, solitary investigations of soil and ashes, and subsequent devices to turn them to account, will benefit locally or individually, and should be more frequently resorted to as heretofore; but the whole object, the national aim, cannot be attained by this means. To accomplish that desirable and great end, a perfect *chemical survey* is wanting.

If but a single series of such investigations would be undertaken on the part of the Federal or a State Government, we do not for one moment doubt but that its results would be looked at with astonishment, and hailed with delight by either legislators, statesmen, and practical agriculturists.

• We have had topographical, geological, meteorological, nautical and other "surveys," but we never have had no chemical one of but a single State or county.

In Ohio a very practical plan was once suggested to that end, but unfortunately has never been carried out. The plan was this:

At an expense of but a few thousand dollars, a chemical laboratory would have been erected in the capital of the States; next an assessment of \$50 levied upon the Agricultural Society of each county, and then with the funds furnished by the State Legislature, and those of the just named societies, a sufficient number of chemical analyses and other researches instituted, to furnish such a chemical survey of the whole arable area of the State, upon which a more uniform, advantageous and less exhausting method of cultivation could have been based. If with such an arrangement a "State farm," "muster-farm," or "farmers high-school," upon the principle as one is about being founded in Pennsylvania, would be connected, every desirable end could not only be achieved, but the practical results and benefits to the farming community at large would be such, as to warrant and secure for any future task the co-operation and assistance of every well wisher of his country. And it was with a view to encourage and promote such a movement towards a radical reform, that

we undertook to present the subject of our agricultural deficiencies, and glaring mistakes, in a comprehensive, intelligible and impressive shape, and so condensed, that the main points could be touched within the limited space of a few pages.

ART. III.—THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MISSOURI.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Missouri Republican furnishes the following very flattering picture of Missouri, as contrasted with others of the Northwestern States:

"Northern Missouri, or that part embraced between the Mississippi on the eastern side and the Missouri on the western and southern side, is, from the richness of its soil, the admirable mixture of prairie and woodland, the facilities of getting to a market, the comparative cheapness of the land, and the mildness of climate, by far the best country in the West for emigrants to settle in. In Illinois, the broad flat prairies give few facilities for drainage, and lack the necessary timber in many cases for building and fencing. The southern part, called Egypt, is decidedly unhealthy, although the soil is wonderfully rich. Land, too, now, even after the late commercial crash, rates very high along the lines of the railroads—from \$10 to \$40 per acre—and is proportionably valuable at a distance from them.

"In Iowa, the northern part is, to a great extent, cold, rather wet prairie, with very little timber; and the southern part, although better, is far from equal in natural advantages to much of north Missouri. This has been evidenced by the heavy emigration from Iowa, across the line into Missouri, amounting in the last two years to probably over twenty thousand. The different railroads, projected into Iowa, have progressed but thirty or forty miles into the interior, and cannot be depended upon to carry off the surplus produce of the country, for several years to come. A fictitious value has been hitherto given to lands in Iowa, from the tremendous immigration and the passage of emigrants to Kansas, both of which created an excellent home market in the interior, and enabled farmers to sell what produce could be spared at very high prices. The falling off of both these sources of revenue has been severely felt, and lands have fallen in value considerably, but not so much as to put them on a par with the lands of Missouri, even though surrounded as *these latter are* by navigable streams and cut through centrally by the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, now approaching completion.

"Kansas is a much overrated country. The land in the Indian reservations, a narrow strip on the western side of

Missouri, is good, though scantily supplied with timber; but on going farther west, the good lands are found only in the bottoms of the streams and for a short distance out on either side, and the timber is scattered and poor. The broad plains set in, covered with sedge grass, dry and baked in the sun—destitute of wood and water. The absence of railroad facilities, which that part of Kansas, bordering on the Kansas river, now the basin of trade can hardly expect for five years to come, and the greater distance from a market here, together with the superiority of the land in Missouri, caused a heavy reflux from the Kansas emigration into this State.

“Wisconsin and Minnesota can hardly be compared at all with the countries I have described, or Missouri; the intense cold and the shortness of the summer season, preventing many of the fruits and some of agricultural products from arriving at full maturity. The land in Wisconsin is more costly; in those parts of Minnesota which are settled and likely to have a market soon fully as high as in Missouri. There are parts of Minnesota, where land is lower than in Missouri; but the climate and the prospects of speedy improvement are both unfavorable.

“The southern part of Missouri is not so well fitted for farming land as the northern. From a line running centrally through the State, north and south, eastward on the southern side of the Missouri river, the soil is gravelly and shingly, and the country very broken, with the exception of the extreme southeastern portion, bordering on Arkansas, which is rich but low and swampy. This country is, however, valuable from its immense mineral resources. The Iron mountain and Pilot Knob, are evidences of its richness in iron, and lead is found in many places. There is pine timber on the headwaters of the Gasconade, and the vine is cultivated with much success in this portion of Missouri.

“West of the above-mentioned line, on the southern side of the river, you find excellent land on the northern border of this track, along the Missouri river. On going farther south, you find the same defects as in Iowa, in regard to the mixture of prairie and timber, prairie greatly predominating; and still farther to the south and southwest, the country is more broken than in northern Missouri, and the soil more gravelly. There is, however, one advantage in southwestern Missouri, which will always strike an eastern eye favorably. The streams are clear, running, and of pure water, which is not the case in isolated instances in any other part of the West, except Wisconsin and Minnesota.

“Northern Missouri is a country in which prairie and timber are mixed in almost as perfect proportion, as if the land

had once been all under cultivation, and afterwards the fences and houses had been removed and the cultivated land had become prairie. It is remarkably healthy, more so than any region in the West which I have seen, unless it be so far to the North that the coldness of the climate forms a serious objection. The soil is from one foot and a half to four feet deep, and is excellent. The timber is of good character, white and other oaks, black walnut, hickory, elm, and cotton-wood forming the larger portion of the forest. The eastern part is gently rolling, sufficiently so as to ensure thorough draining, and not too much so as to make it unfit for cultivation. The western part is flatter, but well drained, and the soil is richer and deeper. Both produce hemp and tobacco well, two staples which generally find a ready market. A more beautiful farming country does not exist in the United States, unless it be the famous Blue-grass region of Kentucky.

"Farming lands are held at prices ranging from \$3 to \$25; the higher prices being asked for land lying near the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The best land along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, properly improved, is worth \$15 per acre, but good lands, partially improved, can be bought from \$5 to \$10 per acre. A large portion of the lands of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad will be offered for sale soon, and from a somewhat complete examination of these, I can truly say, that better lands were never offered in the Western country. The terms are very liberal, with a heavy deduction for cash. Better opportunities have never been offered."

ART. IV.—PROTEST AGAINST A RENEWAL OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

A LARGE portion of the Review has been devoted from time to time to the discussion of the *Slave-Trade*, and to the many able and powerful arguments which have been recently advanced in favor of its revival at the South. He must, indeed, be blind, who has not discovered the growing interest which is attracted to the subject throughout the entire South, and, especially, Southwest, and the anxious desire for information upon it. In most of these States a very large party; in some, it would be safe to say, almost a controlling portion of the population look to a limited revival of the African slave-trade as indispensable to the South, in a political point of view, if she is to maintain her present position, and is not to be overwhelmed in the growing power of other sections. Her capacity for future increase seems to these to be entirely dependant upon the opening up of sources of labor supply not at present existing. On the other hand, there are those who strongly remonstrate against the measure, as the action of several of the State legislatures, and of the recent Southern Convention will illustrate. Meanwhile, the subject will be discussed, and having allowed so much space to the affirmative, we now open our pages to the negative of the question.

In this and the following number of the Review, will, therefore, appear the paper prepared by J. J. Pettigrew, Esq., of South Carolina, and read before the Legislature of the State, as the report of the minority of a committee charged with the Governor's recommendation in favor of the opening of the slave-trade. Although much of the material is more particularly adapted to South Carolina, we conclude to give the argument to our readers entire.

Before entertaining the main question it has seemed to me proper to ascertain the point of view from which it should be considered, and for this purpose it is necessary to bear in mind the primary object for which the Legislature of South Carolina is assembled. We have been entrusted by the people of the State with large discretionary powers, contained in a general grant and subject to but few positive restrictions. Indeed there can scarcely be said to exist any limitations upon the discretion of the Legislature in its selection of means to accomplish a given end, provided they fall within the class of "laws;" but the legitimate objects of this legislation, though numerous, have one well ascertained boundary—the legislative power is to be exercised for the benefit of the citizens of the State, to guard their rights, to protect and advance their interests. For themselves alone have they instituted a government, and invested it with almost unlimited control over life and property. They have avoided that ambitious imbecility, which, neglecting its own concerns, would prescribe philanthropic rules for the Universe. The first, then, and, perhaps, the only point of view from which this body must consider every question, is the probable advantage accruing therefrom to the State of South Carolina. Should the measure proposed be of no present or prospective advantage to the State, it does not fall within the grant of legislative power; should the measure proposed be injurious to the State, whether or not its adoption would bless the whole world besides, it is self-evident that we not only have no right to force it upon our constituents, but in so doing would violate every principle of delegated and constitutional authority. The people have not yet granted to any agent, however exalted, the power of sacrificing them for the benefit of others; this is one of the reserved rights which have been retained by society to be surrendered only in its most solemn forms.

In attempting to reach a satisfactory conclusion on the present question, the undersigned has carefully kept this fact in view. Were he sitting as a member of the King's Council for Ashantee or Dahomey the result attained would possibly have been different. Looking upon the ancestors of our slaves as they exist in their native land, clothed in filth and this idea, as though we were to derive no lesson from the

squalor, slaughtering each other by law upon the most trivial occasions, selling their wives and children to the pale-faced stranger, acknowledging no impulse save that of unbridled passion, no restraint save that of physical fear, without morals or religion, or the capacity for self-progress, and barely removed from the brute by some faint idea of association; and then glancing across the Atlantic to the shores of America upon the four millions of slaves, their descendents, robust, cheerful, fed, clothed, cared for when sick and aged, instructed in the elements of religion, surrounded by the enlightenment of an advancing civilization, the vast majority contented in their present condition, and all in a position of moral and material welfare superior to the laboring classes of Europe—in view of the striking contrast presented, the undersigned, as a friend of Africa, might well advocate the revival of the slave-trade, and receive its agents as angels of mercy. But objects nearer home have profounder claims upon our philanthropy—friends, neighbors, fellow-citizens—and we have no right to jeopard their welfare even for the salvation of the African continent. And, indeed, the undersigned has confined his investigation to South Carolina; he has not considered the effect of the proposed measure upon the States beyond the Cape Fear, or the Savannah; not that he is indifferent to the happiness of those ancient commonwealths, for the Southern States of the Confederacy must live and die together, and the isolation of any one could only injure the general cause; but because the history of our own State, her present condition, her wants, are familiar to us, and we have had bitter experience of the folly of those who from the recesses of selfish or conceited ignorance attempt to regulate the destiny of foreign nations. Called upon as a Carolinian to consider this question, he has considered it as a Carolinian. Having thus ascertained the proper point of view, viz: the advantage accruing to the State of South Carolina, it is next necessary to remove certain obstacles that, under the appearance of arguments, are calculated only to obstruct distinct vision, and to distort the true proportions of the object to be considered, which is the more necessary upon the present occasion, since our habit of repelling, with indignation, what we have justly considered the impertinent attacks of pseudo-philanthropists, has rendered it difficult for us—for the undersigned, at least—to regard any question connected with slavery in that light of impartial and dispassionate reason which, and which alone, the emergency demands.

In deciding questions connected with slavery it is of the utmost importance to guard our judgment, as to the propriety of any proposed step, from being perverted by the opinions

stitution, and are consequently without the means of obtaining correct information, even if they possessed the requisite impartiality to aid us with their counsels. The undersigned would be loth to underrate the moral opinion of the world; it is entitled to deference and reasonable submission; to maintain the contrary would betray shallowness of intellect and obtuseness of moral sense. But it cannot expect implicit obedience nor an exemption from just criticism; we bow before it only when founded upon impartial reason and correct information. With neither of these requisites it has ventured to pronounce judgment upon the institution of slavery, and it is well that the eyes of the Southern people should be opened to the fact, that they stand alone in the civilized world. However political parties may be divided in Europe, they have no sympathy with us. Absolutists dare not view with indifference a nation of republicans, who have up to the present succeeded in counterpoising the destructive element contained in every free government, and preserving the stability of their institutions through the conservative influence of slavery. We are a standing contradiction to their dogma of the incapacity of mankind for self-government, and a silent reproach upon the means necessary to maintain their power. The Democrats of Europe, the antipodes of American Republicans, hold us in still greater horror; theirs is the centralized absolutism of the many, changing its head day by day, and vibrating fitfully on the extremes of military empire and socialistic tyranny; to them the self-government of individuals, the corner-stone of our system, as distinguished from the mutual oppression of masses, is a stumbling block and foolishness. The aristocracy of privileged classes is dying of atrophy, and the puny remnants of that once powerful institution, struggling for bare existence, are but too anxious to discredit Republicanism by re-echoing the popular prejudices.

The opinion, then, of the outside world on slavery is entitled to less weight than upon almost any other subject, being destitute of every foundation which renders opinion respectable, and the undersigned concurs most heartily in pronouncing that a diseased sentimentality which impels the fanatics of the North and England to dilate upon the horrors of slavery in the presence of those who are perishing morally and physically beneath the oppression of capital. But while resisting those opinions which would condemn slavery, it is equally necessary to refrain from following the false lights which would lead us in another direction to sanction the slave-trade. The establishment of the Coolie and the apprentice traffic has given an unfortunate and most unwarranted impulse to

vices and crimes of our enemies save that of imitation. Perhaps, since the dawn of civilization, no system was ever entertained by enlightened nations so thoroughly characterized by all that is odious and disgraceful in humanity, and at the same time so utterly devoid of every feature which could mitigate the evils incident to all human transactions. Even in its most barbarous days, the slave-trade had some redeeming features; there was room for a hope, if not an expectation of eventual good; but the traffic in Coolies and apprentices revives all the disagreeable features of slavery as it formerly existed in the West Indies, (but never here,) and what is infinitely worse, superadds the relentless tyranny exercised by capital over labor. With all the authority of a master, the hirer of apprentices is unrestrained by the sentiment of kindness, which every one feels towards his family of whatever color, or that other impulse, perhaps equally potent, which prompts every one to preserve his own property. For the first time in the history of the world, a system has been devised which encourages the master to work his slave to death in a specified number of years. We may truly say, "There was no such deed done nor seen from the day that the children of Israel came up out of the land of Egypt unto this day." Far from furnishing an example the conduct of these abolitionists should arouse in us only those feelings which are inspired by the union of systematic cruelty with hollow hypocrisy; and rejecting that delusive folly which seeks an apology in the conduct or sympathy of others, we should act according to our internal convictions—the only source of true moral strength.

Another idea which, in the opinion of the undersigned, is without any solid foundation, or any bearing upon the main question, has been advanced in his Excellency's message, viz: that the punishment of piracy, denounced upon the slave-trade, stigmatizes property in slaves as plunder. It is not worth while to stick in the bark of this objection, and show that piracy and plunder are not necessarily correlative terms. Take the still broader proposition, that it is a stigma at all. The distinction existing in nature, though very properly not recognized in courts of law, between *malum prohibitum* and *malum in se*, will scarcely be denied by an educated person. The one designates an act that shocks our moral sensibilities, and is independent of, or rather anterior to, the necessities of associated existence; the other finds its origin solely in those necessities. The act itself may be innocent, but the consequences of this intrinsically innocent act may be so deleterious to society as to require its prohibition by law, under of those who are not brought into direct contact with the in-

the sanction of punishment even unto death. Examples innumerable can be found in our statutes. The selling of lottery tickets is of itself an innocent act—none more so, but the consequences are highly injurious to society; and in view of these consequences, it is declared to be a crime, and severely punished. The circulation here of the small bank-notes of other States is an innocent act; but to preserve our currency pure, it has been placed under the ban of a heavy penalty. Now, will any one pretend that a Carolinian, by purchasing a lottery ticket, or accepting a Georgia bank-note, becomes thereby a criminal, or is stigmatized by the statute as a cheat and a rogue? Is even the passer of a Georgia note subject to any other reproach than that of violating a regulation which tends to the preservation of good order? And so it is with offences against the law of nations.

The right of private participation in offensive warfare, on land, was once universally recognized; it is now universally considered contrary to the law of nations. But because the offender is punished with death, is he therefore a murderer? Is it the punishment, and not the crime, that constitutes his disgrace? Is it not simply an arbitrary regulation, springing from the necessity, admitted in modern times, of regulating warfare, and rendering it a contest of nations rather than of individuals? Apply these undeniable principles to the slave-trade. A pirate has been defined as *hostis humani generis*—an enemy to the human race; one who follows an occupation that is sanctioned by no government, and is injurious to all mankind. The word also suggests collateral ideas of maritime locality, cruelty, &c., &c. Now suppose, for the sake of argument, it were universally admitted that the importation of wild Africans into a civilized country, would be highly injurious to that country; that the Africans also considered such exportation injurious to their own; suppose the trade to be carried on upon the ocean, and under circumstances oftentimes revolting to humanity; suppose it to be, moreover, perfectly consistent with natural law; suppose, finally, that the nations of the world were unanimously to endorse the preceding propositions; every requisite to constitute the offense of piracy would be present. The question is, whether the application of the term would stigmatize all the slaves held upon the face of the globe as "plunder." The naked statement of the question is sufficient for its answer; no human ingenuity can justify an affirmative response. What possible connection can there be between the piracy of the slave-trade and the American slaves, which were imported at least a dozen years before the enactment in question. We might as well say, that it stigmatizes the philanthropic *Las Casas*, as a

pirate. If there is nothing in the phraseology of these acts to countenance this idea, there is equally little in their history. The principle upon which this legislation is based, found no dissentient voice among the Southern members of Congress. Nor did their conduct spring from any puling sentimentality as to the right of the white race to hold the African in bondage. Indeed, few prominent men in America, at that date, had doubts upon the subject. Washington, and the other great Southerners of his day, lived and died slaveholders, without suspecting that they thereby incurred moral guilt, or that, in preventing the importation of barbarians, they were legislating otherwise than for the benefit of slaveholders. They were equally removed, on the one hand, from intentionally stigmatizing their property as plunder, and on the other from ascending the same platform with the heroes of the middle passage. It will be seen that the preceding remarks do not involve the question as to the propriety of the application of piracy to the slave-trade, under existing circumstances, whether burglary or arson would not be equally appropriate; the sole question, involved and considered, is whether the application of the term "plunder" to our slaves, follows from the application of the term "piracy" to the slave-trade as a logical necessity; or, considering the Southern votes by which these laws were passed, as a reasonable deduction. But even admit that a slave, obtained at the present day from Africa, is "plunder," this admission would not effect the title to our slaves.

At the time when the importations were made into this country, slavery and the slave-trade were sanctioned by the public opinion of the whole world, and sedulously fostered by the very nations which are now our bitterest enemies. Freedom for the negro, whether in Africa or America, was an exceptional condition; in buying them our ancestors bought slaves, not freemen. By all human laws, then, our title was good in its inception; nothing has since occurred to impair it, and it cannot be impaired by any epithet, however strong. But even go further, suppose that our title was wrong in its inception and tainted with fraud and violence, that the Africans were freemen, our title would still be clear. The first question would be, can one man have a right to the unwilling physical labor of another; and of this right there can be no denial. It has been repeatedly recognized by the only revelation of Divine will that has been vouchsafed to us; every nation has done the same in its municipal law; the various regulations for indenting apprentices, hiring out vagrants and criminals, are based upon its express recognition; and redress for one of the greatest injuries to the

parental relation is obtained through a fiction, which, as all other legal fictions, is entirely in harmony with the sentiments of mankind. There may be some law higher than all these, but if so, it is of too sublimated a character to guide the present race of mortals. If then, there is such an abstract right of property, would the fraud and violence in the inception of our title vitiate it at the present day? Such has never been the law of civilized nations. There is scarcely an acre of land in Europe, the links in whose chain of title have not on various occasions been bedewed with the tears of despoiled widows and orphans. Yet could any one in his sound senses impugn the title of the present possessor upon this ground without falling into the slough of socialism? There is then a vast distinction between upholding slavery and upholding the slave-trade—a distinction shown by the most learned Bishop England to have been recognized by the Catholic Church through all ages; and in the political history of this country, it will be seen by the contemporaneous Congressional debates, that the East, while opposing slavery, advocated the slave-trade, while the course of the South was just the reverse. The cause of this difference will be no secret to those who are acquainted with the different characters and different interests of the two sections. The undersigned then perceives little reason for participating in the sensitiveness manifested at the epithet of piracy which our ancestors with singular unanimity affixed to the slave-trade.

Yet another idea has been advanced, which is calculated to influence the question upon other grounds than its merits, viz: that if the slave-trade were now open we would be unwilling to close it, and hence it should be re-opened. The premise of this argument is by no means admitted; jealousy of legislation upon the subject of Congress would probably prevent our acquiescence in any measure from that source; but if the question could be freed from the prejudices arising out of an excited controversy of a quarter of a century, it is by no means certain that the same arguments which were conclusive in 1787, would not be equally conclusive now. But even admit the premise, the conclusion does not follow at all. Of all questions connected with government, that of labor is the most delicate; it is the one where most injury can be done, and where it is least possible to predict, with certainty, the result of any given movement. Most statesmen have therefore avoided interference with the problem. Did the slave-trade therefore exist, and were our industrial society founded upon a base of ignorant, barbarous, cheap laborers, we might hesitate when called upon to revolutionize the system, with the certainty of

giving a great shock to our institution and in the utter impossibility of foreseeing its consequences. The question was, however, dealt with by our ancestors, having, as became real statesmen, taken every precaution. South Carolina anticipated the action of Congress by more than twenty years; a short time previous to 1808 the trade was re-opened for secondary reasons, and then closed forever. Every Congressman from the State voted for the measure with one exception; and he differed only upon a point of detail; in the whole House there were but five negative votes, one from New Hampshire, one from Vermont, two from Virginia, and one from South Carolina, all of whom had previously expressed their approbation of the end to be attained; and none of these great men (for great they were) was ever known to regret the act morally, socially, politically, or economically. So far, then, from drawing the conclusion above stated, it would be much more logical to draw exactly the contrary one of leaving our labor system in its present flourishing and prosperous condition.

Thus much space has been devoted to the mere preliminaries, because one of the great difficulties in the way of a fair discussion, has been to strip the question of all extraneous and confusing considerations. We now stand face to face with the main question: will the revival of the slave-trade be advantageous to South Carolina?

The principal argument for the necessity of this measure seems to be as follows: A monopoly of the production of cotton, is necessary to the South; but the price is, or will be, too high, and will stimulate the production of it elsewhere; to maintain our monopoly, we must have cheap labor; this can be procured only by re-opening the slave-trade, and hence the conclusion. It is true, that another part of the message says, the value of slaves will not be thereby reduced, but this seems somewhat inconsistent with the preceding argument. The revival of the slave-trade will either decrease or increase the value of slaves, or it will be without influence upon their value. It can scarcely be supposed that the free importation of labor into a certain confined locality, as the slave States are, will be totally without influence upon the value of similar labor already there existing—this last supposition, may, therefore, be unhesitatingly rejected. Now the fundamental doctrine of political economy, without which the whole science would fall to the ground—is, that if a certain quantity of a certain article is exposed to the market, the natural effect of the introduction of an additional quantity of the same article, will be to diminish its previous value, or in other words, that supply and demand are correlative. This

axiom is true, beyond all doubt, and its application is universal. Slaves will be no more exempt from its operation than any other purchasable article. Hence the second supposition, that the importation of Africans will increase the price of negroes, must likewise be rejected, and we are thrown back upon the first, viz: That the primary and natural effect of a revival of the slave-trade will be to diminish the value of slaves. Indeed, circumstances inseparably connected with the institution would probably render the depressing effect of such importation much greater than is expressed by a simple arithmetical ratio.

There are, in round numbers, four hundred thousand slaves in South Carolina. Suppose the importation of the first season to reach one hundred thousand, and the traders to demand the highest market price, irrespective of the prime cost to themselves: the value of slaves would, by the law of supply and demand, be immediately reduced one-fifth, and every slaveholder would find the marketable value of his slave diminished by that amount, accompanied, not with an increase, but a decrease in the value of slave products, that being the desired end. But this supposition is even too favorable. It is said that Africans can be furnished far cheaper than our slaves. Suppose then that the traders by force of competition among themselves, are content with the prime cost and a per centage, amounting, say to half the price of our slaves. The value of every article is *ceteris paribus*, the price at which a similar article can be purchased. Upon this supposition, then, the value of every slave here would be reduced one-half, instead of one-fifth. Placing the average value of slaves at \$700, the slaveholders of South Carolina would lose upon each hundred slaves by the first supposition \$14,000, and by the second supposition, \$35,000. The general loss throughout the State would be, respectively, \$56,000,000 and \$140,000,000. This loss to them might be compensated by a gain to some one else, but it would, nevertheless, be still a loss to them, and in all those cases where the exchangeable value of slaves is taken into consideration, as in the payment of debts, distribution of estates, &c., &c., would be felt to this extent. The supposition of equality, made to avoid intricacy of calculation, causes a slight inaccuracy in the above result, which can, however, be easily corrected by any one. But the end is not yet. The law of supply and demand holds very well until the demand is supplied; and then a very slight addition, particularly if accompanied by an unlimited prospective increase, causes a glut and a vast and instantaneous depreciation, which would be arrested only at the point where capital invested in the trade yielded no greater return than

if invested in any other branch of commerce. We have often seen this exemplified in the cotton market, where an overcrop of a few hundred thousand bales sends the price down to the subsistence point. In addition to the positive loss thus sustained by the owners of slaves, the reduction in their value would be injurious in another aspect, and one affecting the whole community.

In a free country, cheap labor is accompanied by certain advantages; whether sufficient to counterbalance the disadvantages is another question. The principal stimulus to free labor is necessity, and when that necessity is bare existence it attains its greatest force; but the stimulus to slave labor is altogether different; the market value has no effect upon the efficiency of the slave. Indeed the probable effect, if any, would be to render slaves less industrious where they could be bought for a trifle, and consequently the pecuniary interest in each individual, would be less. We have also learnt by experience, that the institution never possessed less vitality than when negroes were cheap; with the increase in their value has increased the determination of the owners to resist emancipation, and at the present prices there is little prospect of return of that apathy on the subject which existed in 1820 and 1830. Admit, however, that the first step on the road to cheap cotton may be thus taken, it is not the only step; we may have laborers cheap enough, but between cheap laborers and cheap labor there is a great stride. The undersigned ventures to affirm, from the evidence of others, and from what he himself has seen, that an American slave removed three generations from the parent stock, is, even as a mere labor machine, worth a half more than a native African. The continual call upon a race during successive generations, for the manifestation of certain qualities, is through a species of appetency kindly responded to by nature, provided her tendencies are not thwarted by ill-treatment or other disturbing cause, but gently aided in their development.

A family or a nation which for ages is given up to intellectual or physical sloth, becomes gradually not only less and less willing, but less and less capable of exertion, and requires strong exciting causes to restore its equilibrium. And so a race which for generations is devoted to toil, becomes gradually wrought up to a high degree of efficiency. The world is full of examples; we have them near us. The Americans, as a race, are unused to dull and continued physical labor; they are prone to work with their heads, rather than their arms, and to make nature, through the controlling influence of machinery, do her own heavy work. Hence it has been invariably found, that heavy drudgery, such as excavating mines or

tunnels, is performed by certain foreign races, emigrants to this country, who have been enured to this species of labor; we are almost incapable of such lifeless, thoughtless exertion. Any railroad president can confirm the truth of the facts stated. Our slaves have been educated to labor for at least three generations; their bodies and minds are attuned to it, and each succeeding generation will probably be more efficient than its predecessor. Far different is the African; idleness and sensual inactivity are his normal condition; he is neither physically nor mentally capable of voluntary exertion, and when imperious necessity demands labor at his hands, he is driven only by fear of the sword in Africa, and the lash in the West Indies. A gang of Africans going forth in the morning cheerfully to work, as do our slaves, or the peasantry in Europe, would indeed be a novel sight. Any doubt as to the existence of this difference can be easily removed by a visit to those portions of the world where the slave-trade yet flourishes. The increase of labor, then, under this system, would by no means be proportionate to the increase of laborers; and not only that, but the effect of discharging one hundred thousand idle, slovenly insubordinate barbarians among our educated, civilized negroes, would be to depreciate, by contamination, the whole mass down to a point somewhere below the arithmetical average efficiency. So that it would be necessary to import not only the specified amount considered in itself, but also such an additional quantity as would compensate for the depreciation in the value of our slaves as laborers. Suppose us now, however, to have attained cheap labor; a step yet remains, since labor is but one of the elements of cost between the producer and the manufacturer; but this point will be discussed in another place.

It must also be considered, in this connection, that for economical purposes, concentration of efficiency is desirable for many reasons, more particularly where human beings are concerned. A plantation of slaves will eat, drink, and wear as much after as before the revival of the slave-trade, nor will physicians charge the less, for the price of all articles, not the produce of slave labor, will be beyond its influence. The annual running expense, then, of growing a certain amount of cotton, will be greater, and the net profits two degrees less. Where, indeed, a necessity of life is consumed in the country of its production, it is preferable that the larger quantity should be produced even at less profit, because in the abundance of such products consists the well being of a population. But where the article is raised only for exportation the producing nation is interested in the net profits alone. Such is our situation with respect to cotton. A net profit of

\$100,000,000 upon 6,000,000 bales, render us no better off than a similar net profit upon 3,000,000, but rather the contrary; for in the first case the additional labor for the production of the additional 3,000,000 bales would have produced no additional income, and was therefore diverted from some other and remunerative occupation.

Suppose us now, at this fearful cost, to have attained the object of the problem, cheap or cheaper cotton, a question yet remains, preliminary to any action, for whose advantage is all this to be accomplished? Who is to profit by cheap cotton? It is said that the price is, or will be too high; but this the undersigned does not admit. The absolute price is certainly greater than it was, but it seems to have been forgotten that the price of everything else throughout the commercial world has risen through a combination of three causes: the great accumulation, during a long peace, of past labor in the shape of capital, the effect of which is real; the increase of the circulating medium, the effect of which is fictitious; and a succession of moderate crops, the effect of which is transitory. When the effect of these causes is duly considered, it will be found that the price of our great staple is not much higher than we might reasonably demand; that it is higher than the manufacturers wish, is doubtless true; but it is equally true that the increase of a few cents in the pound would be a matter of no great importance to them, the prime cost of the cotton being only a small portion of the price they impose upon their customers for the manufactured goods, and such increase added to the cost of these would scarcely be left by the consumer. The efforts made by England to produce this staple elsewhere are due, principally, to another cause. The general objection to our cotton is, that it is slave cotton—to some few it is odious as American cotton. This objection, in the minds of many, springs from the common fanaticism; but with the vast majority it is produced by real apprehension as to the stability of the institution of slavery; the prevalent idea abroad being that Southern society slumbers on a volcano, and at any unexpected moment may be overthrown by a political convulsion—such as has just shaken the British Empire in India.

It would not be relevant to the present question to show the unfounded nature of this belief; it exists, and the conviction that the destruction of slavery would cause the downfall of the industrial supremacy of England, has awakened a universal desire to discover some source of supply independent of what they consider a toppling institution. The increase of this species of property, in its most objectionable form, by a revival of the slave-trade, would certainly not tend to increase

their confidence. That the South does enjoy to a certain extent a monopoly of cotton is, perhaps, true; and it is not surprising that so novel a situation should cause uneasiness. It generally happens, and perhaps fortunately for mankind at large, that the production of an article exceeds the demand; and the excess of abundant years is thus stored up to meet the deficiencies of short crops. The prices are consequently regulated by the consumer, not the producer—who must be content with just what he can get; hence the continual struggle by producers to obtain control of the prices through the agency of tariffs. Agricultural nations have thus been generally subject to the consumers of their products, and at the same time the prey of those who produce articles which they do not. The Southern States have never yet asked this unjust interference of government in their behalf; and it would seem a judgment from heaven, that they alone, of all the nations on the earth, should enjoy a monopoly. It is probable that any attempt will be successfully made to deprive them of this monopoly, which could be thwarted by the revival of the slave-trade? It is not pretended that we have any other rivals to fear than Brazil and the East. As to the former, it is sufficient to say that it is a slave power; and its late legislation shows, that in a few years the slave-trade will either be suppressed entirely or re-opened. If the latter, there is no reason for our interference; if the former, then it would be subject to the same disadvantages as our own country, with the addition of an inferior climate and an inferior population.

There is nothing, then, to fear from this quarter. In the East there is still less cause for uneasiness; cheap labor they have, and have had there—far cheaper than ours; and great efforts have been made to foster the cultivation of cotton, but the result has, as yet, been a failure. For this, a combination of many causes has been assigned; the most gratifying, as well as the most conclusive, being the unsuitable nature of the climate, which is invincible. But if such were the situation of affairs a year ago, how much less cause to fear rivalry exists now, when the British India Empire is shown to be a pyramid, resting on its apex of a few Europeans, who, by the laws of climate, cannot found a race, with a base of hundreds of millions of fanatical and inimical natives. Besides the cotton of India is of so inferior a quality as to be almost a different article—it cannot comply with the requisitions of the market now; still less will it be able to do so, as luxury increases, and finer stuffs of pure cotton, or articles adulterated with cotton, are demanded. A planter of Sea Island might as well express apprehension as to extended cultivation of the short staple, as an American planter about the India cotton.

It cannot even inspire us with a secret wish for the downfall of the British dominion; our interest and the voice of humanity concur in desiring its stability. Wherever that nation carries its arms and institutions, liberty for the dominant race and material prosperity for all, go with them; and the consumption of American cotton seems to be an equally inseparable concomitant. But even suppose that the East did send to Europe a considerable quantity of its inferior product, there would still be little ground for fear. In proportion as civilization and refinements penetrate the masses of Western Europe, experience shows that agricultural labor becomes distasteful; such is also the case in the Northern portions of this Confederacy; the increase of the population is found to be principally in the cities and towns; and in France the rural population is even decreasing. The causes of this movement exist in the nature of their civilization, and will continue to exist, as could be shown, if it were necessary. This city population must be mainly supported by manufacturing; and in the course of time, long after we have been gathered to our fathers, perhaps the whole of that Continent will present the spectacle, now furnished by England, of an immense mass not compelled, yet ready to enter upon this manufacture, and to receive our staples upon our own terms. The inferior cotton of India would be swallowed up in this demand; while our short staple would occupy towards it the same relation which now exists between Sea Island and the short staple. Certainly no situation could be more agreeable.

The undersigned has not discussed the necessity of this monopoly, as it is called; he has contented himself with showing that, whether or not it be necessary, we are in no danger of losing it. If, then, there is no great evil impending over South Carolina, which a reduction in the price of cotton could avert, the question again recurs, who will receive the benefit of this reduction; and the inevitable answer is, the British purchaser. His gains will be certain and immediate; ours, at best, contingent and prospective. Thus, after years of toil, spent in convincing the world of the propriety of the slave-trade, or, in trampling their prejudices under foot—after revolutionizing and remodelling, with infinite risk, one of our most important social institutions; after filling our fair land with hideous barbarians, we find the barren result of our labors to be an increase in the profits of our bitterest foes, whose only sympathy with us is through the pocket. Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion! which every one, despite the threatening shades of India and Egypt, must hope will never be realized. So much for the argument of cheap cotton.

Another prominent argument in favor of this measure is, that at present labor is gradually transferred from South Carolina to the West, and that this emigration finds its only remedy in a corresponding immigration or importation. That a very considerable emigration, both of whites and blacks, from the Atlantic States to the valley of the Mississippi, exists, is undoubtedly true, whether to the injurious extent represented, cannot be positively ascertained until 1860. It is scarcely greater than in the decade from 1840 to 1850, during which period, the slave population of South Carolina increased from three hundred and twenty-seven thousand and thirty eight to three hundred and eighty-four thousand eight hundred and eight, being eighteen per cent., notwithstanding the great drain upon it. Moving pictures have been drawn of mansions crumbling, plantations gone to ruin, &c. &c., from want of labor. It has not been the fortune of the undersigned, in his journeys through the State, to find these statements substantiated by the facts; on the contrary, prosperity is everywhere visible, everywhere lands have risen in value, everywhere wealth is accumulating, and were it not for the draft upon our resources by the summer absenteeism, the invested capital would be immense.

Certainly no portion of the United States has developed more rapidly and solidly than the valley of the French Broad since the attention of summer travellers has been turned in that direction. But suppose the fact to be as stated, that this industrial exhaustion really exists. Does the revival of the slave-trade offer a remedy? The agricultural staples of South Carolina are three—rice, Sea Island cotton, and upland cotton. The rice cultivation is confined to a small strip of territory, commencing with Cape Fear and ending with certain rivers in Georgia. The crop is not very great compared with the general production of breadstuffs among the nations with whom we are in commercial communication; it is not a necessary of life, but belongs rather to the class of semi-luxuries; it is not a subject of speculation, and each individual consumer requires but little; no one ever curtails his consumption on account of the increase in price. Owing to these circumstances, and the superior quality of the Carolina article, it is a real monopoly, as is proved by the high price of rice lands. The cost of the item of labor is therefore a matter of comparative indifference to the planter; the consumer, not he, pays for it. It is not pretended that any one will move West to cultivate this staple cheaper than here, simply because similar lands are not to be obtained there. This staple then stands aloof from the present question an indifferent spectator. The next is Sea Island cotton, which occupies, in all essential fea-

tures, the same position as rice. The territory suitable for its cultivation, being limited to a few islands along the coast, is absolutely without a rival, unless we except Algiers, which, as yet, has been an experiment, and a very sickly one. The idea of moving elsewhere to cultivate this staple is consequently preposterous; it always has been, and always will be a monopoly. Its use is confined to manufactures of luxury. As the old distinctions of birth, rank, and intellect, having lost their political influence, disappear socially under the jealousy of commerce, wealth alone will be desirable, and parvenus, but more particularly their females, will be anxious to assert its privileges by a display of extravagance, especially since from the equal subdivision of property among heirs, and the universal extravagance of the second generation, it is nearly impossible to transmit riches to posterity. This state of things leads directly to great extravagance in dress; such has long been the case at the North, and the same fate is reserved for Western Europe. Now Sea Island cotton is almost entirely consumed in ministering to this vanity, and as it increases and its base widens (such is the tendency of modern equality) so will the demand for this staple increase. The cost of labor is therefore a matter of indifference to the planter, as it is paid eventually by those to whom such an item of expense would be trifling. We hear no talk of sea island deserted, and there is still less prospect of such an event in the future. Indeed there are no evils to apprehend for this class of our population, except those which result from excessive wealth.

The last staple is upland cotton, and it must be here that this ruin is visible, if it exist at all. Leaving to others the task of making a diagnosis of the disease under which the body politic is said to labor, let us inquire what has produced this emigration of slaves. The elements of price are three: first, the passive element of production, viz: land and its incidents; second, the active element of production, viz: labor and its incidents; and third, transportation. If capital flow to the West it must be because some one of these elements is more efficient there than here. It cannot be the third; transportation is no cheaper there than here, but the contrary. Neither can it be the second, for a slave is as efficient here as there, nor is there any labor-saving machinery known to them, the use of which is debarred to us. The advantage, then, which causes the scale to preponderate in their favor must be connected with the first element, viz: the land; and it is undoubtedly true that in a considerable portion of the Southwest a given quantity of land will produce a greater amount of cotton, owing partly to its virgin soil, partly to its greater natural

adaptation to this plant. Having thus ascertained the cause of this transfer of capital, the question is, will the revival of the slave-trade afford a remedy. It must be premised that the importation of Africans, by destroying the bond of affection which attaches the master to his slave, will render this species of property more mobile and sensitive to the call of profitable investment. Now the revival of the slave-trade will be without influence on the first element: it will neither make the land in South Carolina more fertile, nor that on the Red River less so; hence this element will remain unaffected. Neither will it affect greatly the third element, transportation. It will by supposition affect the second: it will render negroes cheaper all over the South. But this is not sufficient, it is the relative not the absolute effect that is desired; it must render them cheaper here than there to restore the balance which we are said to have lost. Will it? The cost of transporting a slave from Guinea to New Orleans will be no greater than to Charleston. No reason can be given why it should be, and none exists. The first and third elements, then, will remain as they were before; the second will be affected, but not unequally, and the same inequality in the first element which causes the transfer of capital now, will continue to do so then. The slave-trade then will not afford a remedy. Is there, therefore, none? Far from it. Time itself will eventually rectify the evil, by the joint process of raising the lands of the West to their proper value and by wearing them out.

The equality between the cotton lands and the rice lands in Carolina has been restored in this manner, so that there is now no emigration from one to the other. But there is another remedy much more worthy of a statesman's ambition, which consists in rendering any one, or all three of the elements of price more efficient at home. Take the first element: can the production of land of certain natural fertility be increased profitably to the owner? The reply to this question has been developed into a great science, owing to the very necessity of which complaint is now made, the problem being with a given amount of land and labor to increase the production, and nations vie with each other in attaining satisfactory solutions; improvement is rarely attempted on virgin lands, but we have reached the point when such improvement is required and will be profitable, as is evidenced by the formation of agricultural societies, and other steps lately taken in this direction; a vigorous impulse only is needed to stimulate an individual activity which would cause throughout the State two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. The undersigned has been informed that an

experiment lately made in Edgefield has caused land once considered worthless to be ranked now among the best in the district. Nor are such experiments costly, the most powerful agent—the intellect—existing already, but in a state of inactivity. This is, moreover, the true road to national wealth; an increase in the amount of labor may be merely transitory—it may take to itself wings and fly away, but the improvement of land becomes a part of the land itself; it is permanent and can never escape. As the first so is the second element susceptible of infinite improvement. Educate the slave to efficiency; teach him that it is his interest to cultivate properly the estate, which supports him and his master alike; make the Carolina slave in his position of life what the Carolina freeman aspires to be in his; preserve him from the contamination of native Africa vice and idleness; furnish him with the best agricultural implements suited to his capacity; let science and ingenuity aid his physical power and moderate intellect, and a great step will be taken in restoring the balance of productiveness. It is needless to say that the revival of the slave-trade, filling the land with stupid and ignorant laborers, would be an absolute bar to any improvement of this sort. The third element is equally susceptible with the others of improvement by extending the means of communication, and by increasing, through economy and energy in the administration, the efficiency of those already in existence. But it is scarcely necessary, in this age of railroads, to dwell upon the advantage of cheap transportation. It thus appears that the revival of the slave-trade would not remedy the evil here complained of, but would rather aggravate it by preventing the adoption of really efficient measures.

Another argument has been used in respectable quarters which is approached with reluctance, and considered only because its dangerous tendency imposes the duty of meeting it directly and promptly. It is said that this measure is for the advantage of the poor non-slaveholder, and hinted that the opposition to it springs from a determination on the part of slaveholders to prevent the participation by their poor fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of this description of property, and to maintain a species of slave aristocracy. Many of those who advocate the measure would doubtless repudiate with horror such an argument, reiterating in substance, as it does, the most offensive slander of the abolition press; but as it has been used once, so it will probably be used again, if necessary to success. The effect is to place the non-slaveholders in opposition to the slaveholders, and to generate that worst of contests, one of property. Of all arguments advanced this is at once the weakest and the most dangerous.

It is said that the price of labor will be reduced, and hence the poor non-slaveholder can purchase a negro. If the non-slaveholder is poor he has no source of wealth but his own labor; yet the very argument admits that the effect of the slave-trade will be to cheapen labor. In proportion, then, as the labor to be bought is cheapened, so, also, will be cheapened the labor that is to buy; and though the article to be purchased costs only half as much, yet the capacity of the poor non-slaveholder to purchase will be only half as great. It would require an exceeding ingenuity to show how his situation has been improved. The argument, however, will doubtless have a certain degree of weight with those for whom it was intended, and must be met there. If, then, the slaveholders would lose, and the poor non-slaveholder would not gain, who would? The remaining class is rich non-slaveholders, and since this is a very small portion of the community, it is needless to discuss the propriety of sacrificing nine-tenths to the other one.

ART. V.—ORIENTAL SIBERIA AND TARTARY.

MR. ATKINSON has recently given to the public a record of his seven years' explorations and adventures in Siberia, Tartary, and Central Asia, and the narrative is one of so much interest that we determine upon a review and analysis of it for the benefit of our readers.*

The writer's object was to sketch the scenery of this wild and almost unexplored region—in doing which, about forty thousand miles were traveled over, and points were visited never before seen by the eye of any European. A portfolio of over five hundred pictures is the result.

One of the first points of interest reached by our traveler is Outkinskoi, the region of the iron mines. Here are built most of the vessels which are engaged in transporting the iron and other products of the Ural mountains to St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the fair of Novgorod. Thirty-six of these barks were being loaded with bar and sheet-iron, of which they carried about one hundred and fifty tons each. About four thousand men were employed in the village, in pulling upon ship-board the large guns, shot, shell, &c., manufactured in the south Oural, and destined for Sevastopol. The character of the vessels, and the mode of launching them, is thus described:

* *Oriental and Western Siberia*, by Thomas Witlam Atkinson, with a map and numerous illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1858.

"The barks are built on the bank of the Tchoussowaia with their sides to the stream; they are flat-bottomed, with straight sides, one hundred and twenty-five feet long, have a breadth of twenty-five feet, and are from eight to nine feet deep; the head and stern are formed by a sort of obtuse angle, the ribs of birch-trees selected for the purpose, and the planking of deal: there is not a nail or iron bolt in them, they being put together with wooden pins; and they must be built the year before they are launched. The decks are formed with strong boards framed together, but not fastened to the bark; a precaution absolutely necessary, as they are often sunk in deep water after striking the rocks. When this happens, the deck floats, by which the men are saved. Each bark, whose cargo has a weight of nine thousand poods, requires thirty-five men to direct it; and one with a cargo of ten thousand poods has a crew of forty men. Oars, usually of forty-five to fifty feet long, with strong and broad blades, guide it at the head and stern, and a man stands upon a raised platform in the middle to look out and direct its course.

"I saw several of these vessels launched: it was a curious spectacle. On the top of the craft there were about twelve men; two gave, or rather sang, the words of command, which were followed by the others. About four hundred men and numbers of women stood ready with long poles to push the vessel towards the stream, which was done most lustily, all singing a chorus, and each verse bringing the vessel nearer the water. The first I saw launched occupied more than three hours, much of the physical force of the operators having been spent in singing."

One of the first pictures of domestic life in Siberia with which we are presented, furnishes no mean idea of the civilization to which the better classes have reached. At the house of the director of the works, Mr. Anderson is entertained with several varieties of wine, including bottle after bottle of champagne, for which this worthy seemed to have no ordinary relish. Every good housewife here makes, from the abundant wild fruits, several sorts of cordial, (*nalifka*), of the color of claret, but very superior. The Siberian breakfast is described as consisting of fish-pasty, meat, game, tarts made of preserved wild strawberries, with plenty of *nalifka*.

On bidding adieu at this hospitable house the host advanced and kissed him three times. This our traveller reciprocates by kissing the hand of the hostess, who in return kisses him on the cheek, as do also the family, including the young ladies—a very pleasant exercise. The narrative continues:

"We started a little before eight o'clock to ride through a Siberian or Ouralian forest, as this part of the Tchoussowaia is in Europe. My friend's tarantass was a light carriage placed on four wheels, and four long poles which rest on the axle-trees; thus it is rendered elastic (patent axles and springs would be useless in this region.) To make it more comfortable, a quantity of straw was put into the bottom, covered with a rug, and several pillows were placed at the back.

"To this machine we had six horses, four yoked to it, managed by a driver sitting in front, while a boy had charge of the two leaders. The speed at which we started was kept up through the village to the foot of a steep hill, where commenced the toils of a forest drive. A more wild and gloomy road I had never entered upon. The first hour we had daylight, and then a dusky twilight, gradually shading into darkness, crept over everything. In some parts of our road I saw magnificent pine trees, that might be called giants of the forest: there they stood in all their vigor and strength, bidding defiance to the storm; others were observed which, like these, had once equally defied the tempest, but now showed the marks of lightning in their shattered limbs, which trembled with every blast. Hundreds lay around in all stages of decay, convincing proofs of the ravages of time, while young plants and saplings were growing of every age, from a seedling to a tree."

Some sporting adventures are recorded. The repchick or tree partridge is shot upon the branches of the trees. The sportsman attracts the birds by the use of a shrill whistle, formed from a quill, with which he imitates their own notes, and thus calls them to the snare.

The following unique method of treating fever is practised by the physicians of the country. We know of nothing similar, except the early treatment of yellow fever in New Orleans:

"In due time the bath was got ready, to which I was carried by two sturdy Cossacks. Having laid aside my last clothing, the body-guard placed me on the top shelf of the bath-room, within an inch of the furnace, if I may so call it, and there *steamed* me till I thought my individuality well-nigh gone. After about forty minutes of drubbing and flogging with a bundle of birch twigs, leaf and all, till I had attained the true color of a well-done crawfish, I was taken out, and treated to a pail of cold water, dashed over me from head to foot, that fairly electrified me. I found myself quite exhausted and helpless, in which condition I was carried back to bed. I had scarcely lain down ten minutes when a Cossack entered with a bottle of physic of some kind or other, large enough, apparently, to supply a regiment. The doctor followed instead of preceding the apothecary, and instantly gave me a dose. Seeing that I survived the experiment, he ordered the man in attendance to repeat it every two hours during the night. Thanks to the Russian bath, and possibly the quantity of medicine I had to swallow, the fever was forced, after a struggle of eight days, to beat a retreat."

To our friends resident on what is called the "coast" near New Orleans, or on the gulf shores of Florida, and indeed in not a few other localities of the sunny South, we recommend the following mode of protecting themselves from the ravages of that most insidious and wicked of the insect tribe—the *musquito*—hoping that their experiments will be more successful than that of our traveler:

"I have tried various means to keep them at a distance in vain. The last plan I adopted is one much used by the woodmen: it con-

sists of a small sheet-iron box, seven inches long, four wide, and five deep, with small holes pierced in the bottom. This is secured to a leather strap, which passes over the shoulder, and lets it hang down like a soldier's cartridge-box at the back of the hip. Some hot charcoal is placed in the bottom, and upon this moist decayed wood, which smoulders and keeps up a cloud of smoke that drives off the blood-thirsty insects. Although successful enough, I soon found that it was, if anything, a little worse than the evil it was intended to avert. Indeed, the continued smoke affected my eyes to such a degree that I could not see to sketch: many of the woodmen suffer from the same cause. I was obliged, therefore, to abandon the smoking process, at the risk of being devoured."

Recurring again to the mineral treasures of the Ural mountains, our author pauses at the town of Tagilsk, the principal Zavod of the Demidoff family. It has a population of about twenty-five thousand souls, with many elegant buildings. Here is conducted the administration of the mines, requiring capacious hospitals, excellent schools, vast warehouses and numerous stores. The mining machinery is on the most approved and expensive scale, and much of it is from the best establishments of England. The most liberal and enlightened views prevail in the management. The native youth are educated by the proprietor, when exhibiting talent, in the highest branches of the arts and sciences, being often sent to France and England, with the most ample means at their control. To some he has given their freedom, and many have acquired large wealth. Eminent scientific men from Europe have also been employed in surveys.

Both iron and copper are worked at Tagilsk on an extensive scale. On the top and sides of a high hill, in the vicinity, magnetic iron ore has been extracted from a remote period. An inexhaustible supply is found in a small valley beyond—the mass being eighty feet in thickness and four hundred feet in length. Near by are situated the copper mines, having shafts three hundred feet in depth, which have been profitably worked since 1812. The most singular and beautiful product of these mines is the malachite, which can be applied to the manufacture of so many articles of ornament, of varied color and beauty. The doors, vases, &c., made from it, attracted great admiration at the London Exhibition of 1851. The whole mass of this metallic stalagmite is estimated at seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds, valued at near a million of dollars. Sir R. I. Marchison, who visited the spot, considers the malachite as being the result of copper solution, emanating from all the porous, loose, surrounding mass, and trickling through upon the subjacent solid rock, to form, in a series of ages, this wonderful subterranean incrustation.

Says the author :

"Formerly was carried on in Tagilsk a large manufactory of sheet-iron articles, such as oval tables, boxes, large and small, tea-trays, and various other wares. This was at one time a very important branch in the works, as these articles were almost indispensable in every Siberian dwelling. The Demidoffs were ever in advance of the age in which they lived. They saw the great advantage that would accrue by educating their workmen, and giving them a knowledge of the fine arts. There was a school of Design in Nijne Tagilsk seventy years ago. Several men from Nijne Tagilsk were sent into Italy, and placed with eminent artists, under whom they studied for several years; some possessed considerable talent, and returned home fully qualified to impart their knowledge to others. I have seen five or six oval tables, four feet six inches long, painted by them, that would do credit to any establishment in Europe at the present day.

"Most probably they got the art of japanning from the Chinese: the process is accomplished with a composition that resists the action of hot water, and many of their early works are still perfect."

Demidoff, who was sent to examine this region in 1702 by Peter the Great, is esteemed the founder of the mineral works of the Oural. The family castle is on a magnificent scale. The rooms and halls are embellished in the most gorgeous manner, including the richest fresco paintings. It is now kept up for the gratuitous accommodation of travelers. Here they may take up their abode with welcome, and find the table crowned with the most excellent fare, and the richest wines. Near the castle is a very imposing leaning tower, having a subterranean passage where formerly fugitives from Tobolsk were concealed, in order to be employed in the mines.

The manufacture of painted iron is carried on largely at this Zavod, and finds its way to every part of Siberia; and, also, a peculiar kind of iron-bound wooden boxes, necessary in every cottage. Rifles, too, are largely produced, which, though rough, are very durable and certain.

Ekaterineburg is the capital of the Oural. Here are congregated merchants and miners of great fortunes and enlightenment. The mansions are equal to the best of Europe, and are furnished luxuriously. Choice conservatories, with rare tropical plants, abound. In the center of this town are the government mechanical works, built upon an enormous scale—the whole arrangement of which has been conducted, without regard to expense, under the superintendence of an English engineer. He executed all of the excellent machinery of the mint, in which copper money, to a large extent, is coined annually, and sent into Russia. The furnace, for smelting gold, receives all the precious metals found in the Oural; they are then smelted and cast into bars, and sent to St. Petersburg.

Near these works stands the building where jaspers, porphyries, aventurine, and other stones of the mountains are wrought into columns, pedestals, vases, and tables, unrivalled in workmanship in ancient or modern times. Water-power and peasant labor are used. The jaspers are of every variety, color, and richness. Tables are made from them, inlaid with colored stones, imitating birds, flowers, and foliage. A single table was seen which had required the labor of five men for six years—a circumstance not uncommon. Of course, this could only be done in a country where labor is cheap. The most expert and skillful workmen, who, in Europe, might amass enormous amounts, receive here but four shillings a month and their bread. The following scale of wages is truly extraordinary, and shows a condition to which African slavery does not furnish the parallel:

First class workman, per month.....	3s. 8d.
Second class " " 	2 9
Third class " " 	1 10
Fourth class, and boys " 	11

with black bread.

"A traveler from the most civilized parts of Europe, who should come here to gratify his curiosity, would not find a very remarkable difference between the style of living in this region among the wealthy and that of the same class in his own country. He would find the ladies handsomely clad in dresses made from the best products of the looms of France and England, and would be welcomed at the fireside, and on all occasions, with a generous hospitality seldom met with elsewhere. If asked to dinner, he would find placed on the board a repast that would not disgrace the best hotels of the same countries. Fish and game of every kind are most abundant here, and luxuries from far distant regions are not wanting. Wines of the finest quality, and in great variety, are ever found at their tables, the only drawback to comfort being the quantity of champagne the traveler is obliged to drink.

"Their balls are elegant, and conducted with great propriety, and they dance well. The elder members of society spend their time at cards, risking much money in this way."

Among the precious stones of the Oural are amethysts, emeralds, tourmalin, &c. The first emeralds were discovered by some children a quarter of a century since, and used as playthings for a time, but were afterwards worked and found to be of great beauty and value. These stones, wherever found, are the property of the Crown, but were, nevertheless, taken by stealth into Germany and sold. A German lady appearing with them at the Russian Court they attracted the Empress' attention. The story then came out, which resulted in the ruin of many parties. The amethysts are more brilliant

and valuable than those of Brazil. Rare crystals of beryl are found, and chrysoberyl, which is cut into beautiful gems. Crystals of topaz six inches long, perfectly transparent, have been found, and sold at great prices. The rose tourmalin is rare, but the smoke topaz is frequently met with. Aquamarina is found in eastern Siberia, and is cut into bracelets, brooches, &c., of superb appearance and rich value. A variety of beautiful products besides gems and seals, result from the labor of the workmen on these precious minerals. To refer again, however, to the more homely and useful works of this region:

"Verkne Issetzkoi Zavod, about three versts from Ekaterineburg, belongs to the Yakovlif family, and here resides the chief director of the whole of their vast mining property. These works have long been celebrated for the quality of sheet-iron, which stands unrivaled. This Zavod has the appearance of a considerable town, with its large furnaces, churches, and other buildings. There is one enormous pile, in which are all the offices for the administration of this vast mining property; beneath are large warehouses for iron and other produce. Here are blast-furnaces for smelting the ore, for forging-mills, tilting-mills, and rolling-mills for bar and sheet-iron, including every process until finished for the market, and each department is admirably managed.

"The sheet-iron made in this Zavod, and at some of the other works belonging to it, surpasses all other productions of the kind either in the Oural or elsewhere. It is rolled for various purposes—for covering the roofs of houses, for sheet-iron stoves, also for the manufacture of a great variety of utensils. The metal is of so excellent a quality that I have seen it rolled as thin as post paper, without either crack or blemish, and with a jet black polish. An enormous quantity of the various sorts of this manufacture is sent to America, where it is most extensively used."

Zlataoust is the Birmingham of the Oural, where are fabricated enormous quantities of military arms. Here was at one time produced the Damascus blades, the result of the science and genius of General Anossoff, but since his decease they cannot be made. He was for many years in charge of the works:

"During this long period the General had turned his attention to the ancient art of damascening arms, which had long been lost in Europe; and he, by indefatigable zeal, with much skill succeeded in rescuing this long-lost art from oblivion. Being placed on the confines of Asia, where damask blades are still held in high estimation, he had opportunities of seeing sabres, ataghans, and daggers, of great value, which some of the Asiatic chiefs still possess; also of procuring specimens through the aid of the caravans from Khiva, Bokhara, and even India. Added to this, General Perroffsky, the Governor of Orenburg, and commander-in-chief of the army in this region, had one of the rarest private collections of ancient and modern arms in the world,

and with a liberality which so truly characterizes a great mind, placed it at the disposal of Anossoff. Select examples were taken to Zlataoust, their material and fabrication studied with untiring assiduity, and chemical experiments resorted to, until, step by step, and after years of toil, damascene sabres and arms were produced, perhaps unequaled even in ancient, certainly never approached in modern times."

The following interesting reference to the gold region in the vicinity is worthy of being extracted:

"In the year 1824, the Emperor, Alexander the First, visited the Oural and the different Zavods belonging to the crown and to private persons. The gold mines also received some of his majesty's attention, this region in particular, as large pieces had not been found in any other place. Lumps of fifteen pounds weight are unquestionably worth digging for, and perhaps this induced the emperor to excavate for gold in a part of the mine with his own hands. After digging and delving for somewhat more than an hour, his imperial majesty's arms intimated that wielding the pickaxe and shovel was physically more laborious than holding the sceptre. He gave up, having thrown out a quantity of sand from which some gold was washed in small grains. A workman continued the excavation, and at the depth of two feet below where his majesty left off digging, found a lump weighing twenty-four pounds sixty-eight zolotniks. To commemorate the event, and point out the exact spot on which his imperial majesty labored as a gold-digger, a small pyramid was erected.

"These mines continued to be worked with great success for many years."

But we have not time to follow the author in his visit to the chief mining seats of this Australian or Californian region of the Russian empire, and can only regret that he has neglected to furnish us with many statistical tables that would have been interesting and useful. Viewing everything with the eye of an artist, and chiefly concerned about mountains, hill-tops, valleys, forests, ruins, etc., he disappoints us very often in the meagreness of his references to the institutions, customs, and social life of the remarkable people whom he visited. On this account the reader grows very often weary, and is inclined to nod over details which with anatomical precision are spread over page after page of the narrative. We hurry through several chapters on this account.

In regard to the silver mines at Zirianovsky, a remark or two may be made. The ores are exceedingly rich, and are reached at depths varying at places from two hundred and eighty to four hundred and ninety feet. The absence of any sufficient draining machinery renders the working of these mines difficult. The ore is transported five hundred miles to be smelted, and more than two thousand horses are used for the purpose.

The Kirghis are one of the roving tribes of the eastern steppes. They possess immense herds of sheep, horses, goats, and camels. The *yourt*, or dwelling, of the great chiefs are formed of willow trellis work, put together with strips of skin, made into compartments which fold up. It is a circular structure, having a dome which reaches at the greatest a height of twelve feet. The roof is of sheets made of wool and camel's hair. A small aperture in the trellis work forms the doorway. Fires are made in the centre of the *yourt* on the ground. All around stand boxes of clothing, pieces of Chinese silk, tea, dried fruits, *ambas* or small squares of silver, etc. Above these boxes are bales of Persian carpets, often of great beauty and value. The leathern sack used for the manufacture of a peculiar species of drink called *koumis*, is an important part of the furniture of every *yourt*. The *koumis* is produced by the agitation and fermentation of mares' milk, which process occupies about two weeks. It is drank in quantities by the wealthy, as a man must have a large stud of brood mares to afford a corresponding consumption of this beverage. Almost every Kirghis has a *koumis* bottle slung to his saddle in summer, which he loses no opportunity of replenishing at every *aoul* he visits. In the tents Chinese bowls, beautifully painted, are used for drinking this beverage, and it is considered impolite in the guest not to exhaust the contents, which in general is about three pints.

The horse trappings of the Kirghis chiefs are singularly costly and magnificent. The saddle is placed upon bales of carpets. Decorations of silver, etc., abound. The battle-axe is also splendidly inlaid, and is a very formidable weapon. The following sketch of a scene in the pastoral life of the Kirghis is furnished by Mr. Atkinson:

"All were out with the dawn, and then commenced a scene in pastoral life highly interesting to me. I had left the *yourt* and looked around in every direction, but beheld only a mass of living animals. The whole of the herds are brought to the *aoul* at night, where they are most carefully guarded by watchmen and dogs placed in every direction, rendering it almost impossible to enter any *aoul* without detection. In my childhood I lived in localities where there were many horses and cattle, and used to think a flock of five or six hundred sheep a large one, but was now astonished by the numbers before and around me. The noise at first was almost intolerable: there was the sharp cry of the camels, the neighing of the horses, the bellowing of the bulls, the bleating of the sheep and goats, the barking of the dogs, and the shouting of the men—a very Babel. I counted one hundred and six camels, including their young; there were more than two thousand horses, one thousand oxen and cows, and six thousand sheep and goats. Even these, large as the number may appear, were far

short of the total number of animals belonging to the patriarch chief; he had two other *aouls*, at each of which there were one thousand horses and other cattle. Women were busy milking the cows, and the men were preparing to drive these vast herds to their pastures. The horses and camels are driven to the greatest distance—as much as ten and fifteen versts; the oxen come next, and the sheep remain nearest the *aoul*, but these ramble five or six versts away. It was, indeed, a wonderful sight when they were marched off in different directions, spreading themselves out in living streams as they moved slowly along the steppe."

The *aouls* are exceedingly subject to attacks from formidable and roving bands of robbers, which renders it necessary to keep up at all times almost the discipline of the military camp. One of these attacks is thus referred to:

"About two o'clock in the morning the whole *aoul* became a scene of intense alarm and confusion. When lying on the ground every thing is more distinctly heard than when sleeping even a little above it, and I was awake by a great noise, which appeared to come from some subterranean cavern. At first I thought it was the rumbling of an earthquake, and instantly sat upright; the sound rolled on, approaching nearer and nearer; presently it passed and the earth shook: it was the whole herd of horses dashing past at full gallop. Now came shrieks and the shouting of men, from which I at once knew that robbers had invaded the *aoul*. It was but the work of a moment to seize the rifle standing close to my head and rush out of the *yourt*, when I beheld the Kirghis, with their battle-axes in their hands, spring upon their horses, and dash off toward the place where we heard the shouting. The herds were galloping furiously round the *aoul*, and the Cossacks were out with their muskets in their hands; in short, it was a scene of terrible confusion. Old Mahomed was shouting with all his might; the women and children were shrieking and running from *yourt* to *yourt*; nor could we see what was going on in the distance. Presently we heard the sound of horses galloping toward us, but whether friends or foes we knew not; in less than two minutes a dark mass rushed past at full gallop, about twenty paces distant, yelling forth shouts of defiance. I could distinguish, for an instant, the heads of men through the gloom, and the women shrieked out 'the robbers;' in a moment five balls whistled after them; there was a scream from a horse, but we could hear that they galloped on. Presently our Kirghis went past in pursuit, by which time two Cossacks were mounted, and off also.

"There were not less than twenty men on the track of these robbers, who were somewhat encumbered by the horses they had caught, and others they were driving off. After riding about a verst the Kirghis came up to them, when they discovered that the banditti were three times their number, and prepared to defend their booty. Our friends were now obliged to beat a retreat, having no chance against such odds. It was our arms that frightened these villains, or they would no doubt have returned, and made another attack on the *aoul*.

I deeply regretted it was not daylight; had it been so, some of these desperate fellows would have bit the dust, as they passed in one thick mass within pistol-shot, and the rifles would have brought them down at a long distance. There was no more sleeping after this; all were on the alert, and the women and children much frightened. It was supposed that the rascals had got more than a hundred horses."

The reader will forgive us for one more extract, which describes a Kirghis ball:

"The ball was given by a merchant, and the whole society of this little town mustered to do him honor. There were about fifty persons present, perhaps three or four more ladies than gentlemen; some gayly dressed in Chinese silks, splendid in color, although I can not say much for the taste in the selection. When standing together they looked like a bed of tulips. There was one lady sixty years old, who was dressed like a young girl of twenty. Her head was bedecked on one side with white cut-glass beads, on the other with green glass drops, most probably intended for chandeliers. On her neck she wore a chain, with a large square brooch suspended from it, also of green glass. She had bracelets on her arms studded with yellow glass, and round her waist a girdle with the same material. With her pink dress, gray gloves, yellow shoes, and decorations, she was one of the most curiously costumed ladies I ever met.

"Shortly after our arrival I remarked that the ladies took possession of one room, sitting round it without speaking a word. This was a most extraordinary scene—a social phenomenon never heard of. I mentioned it to my friend, and inquired if it was usual; he replied, 'No, not when at home, as their husbands can testify.' These gentlemen were in another room, preparing for the dance by frequent application either to wine or Siberian *nalifka*; they were noisy enough. The music struck up, when a lady and gentleman came forward and danced a Russian dance beautifully, representing the caprice of two lovers. After this came a quadrille, and then *Marie Ivanovna* and a Cossack officer performed a Cossack dance, in which both were inimitable. There are, indeed, few young girls who could in this accomplishment have excelled this old lady of sixty; I have never seen her equal. The ball continued; many persons danced well, but not one could make any approach to *Marie Ivanovna*. The evening ended with an excellent supper, in which our hostess displayed unbounded hospitality. Here was no stiffness or ceremony; the company had met together to enjoy themselves, and all appeared quite happy."

Barnaoul is the centre for the administration of the mines of the Altai. It is a town of some size and pretensions for Siberia. The silver smelting works are on a large scale, and are administered upon scientific principles, the Russian mining engineers being among the best in the world. The product of these mines is annually about nine thousand pounds of silver, and that of all the mines of the Altai thirty-six thousand pounds. To obtain such results nearly two mil-

lion pounds of lead were evaporated. Much of the lead ore is native. All the gold of Siberia must be sent to Barnaoul to be smelted, except such as is obtained in the Yablonay mountains. The government is the proprietor of most of the mines. In eastern Siberia the gold washings last from May to September, when the workmen are paid off and return to their homes, often one thousand miles distant. At Barnaoul the gold is smelted and cast into bars, to be forwarded to the capital. Six caravans leave this town every year loaded with the precious metals, and guarded by soldiers. The silver of the Altai contains small quantities of gold and copper, which are extracted at the St. Petersburg mint. The greatest quantity of gold obtained in Siberia in any one year was about seventy-five thousand Russian pounds; but much of the gold region is yet unexplored. Barnaoul has a population of about ten thousand. The mining population are in general cleanly, healthy, and surrounded with many comforts. Provisions are very low, as the following exhibit will establish:

White flour per pood of 36 lbs.	English, 3s. 4d.
Black or rye flour	" " 4d.
And sometimes	" " 2½d.
Beef from 2s. to 3s. 2d. for 36 lbs.	
Nilma, or white salmon, 6s. for 36 lbs.	
Sterlett, 9s. for 36 lbs.	
Other fish, 2s. 6d. for 36 lbs.	
Grouse, 6d. a pair; repchicks or tree-patridge, 3d. to 4d. a pair.	
Fresh eggs, 1s. per hundred.	
Black currants, 2 gallons for 6d.	
Red currants,	" 5d.
Raspberries,	" 8d.
Strawberries,	" 8d.
Bilberries,	" 4d.

We must, however, conclude our hasty references to the work of Mr. Atkinson with a single picture of Tartar life, which possesses so many striking features:

"Our escort guided us to a large *yourt* with a long spear stuck into the ground at the door, and a long tuft of black horse-hair was hanging from beneath its glittering head. A fine tall man met us at the door. He caught the reins of my bridle, gave me his hand to enable me to dismount, and led me into the *yourt*.

"This was Sultan Baspasihan, who welcomed me into his dwelling. He was a strong, ruddy-faced man, dressed in a black velvet kalat edged with sable, and wore a deep crimson shawl round his waist; on his head was a red cloth conical cap, trimmed with foxskin, with an owl's feather hanging from the top, showing his descent from Genghis Khan. A Bokharian carpet had been spread, on which he seated me, and then sat down opposite. I invited him to a seat beside me, which evidently gave satisfaction. In a few minutes two boys entered, bringing in tea and fruit. They were dressed in striped silk kalats,

with foxskin caps on their heads, and green shawls round their waists. They were his two sons. The sultana was out on a visit to the *aoul* of another sultan, two days' journey distant.

"The *yourt* was a large one, with silk curtains hanging on one side, covering the sleeping place—bed it was not. Near to this stood a 'bearcoote' (a large black eagle) and a falcon chained to their perches; and I perceived that every person entering the *yourt* kept at a respectful distance from the feathered monarch. On the opposite side were three kids and two lambs, secured in a small pen. There was a pile of boxes and Bokharian carpets behind me, and the large *koumis* sack carefully secured with *voilock*. Between us and the door sat eight or ten Kirghis watching my proceedings with great interest. Outside the door were a group of women with their small black eyes intently fixed on the stranger. A conversation was carried on between the sultan, a Cossack, and Tchuck-a-boi; and by the scrutinizing glances of the sultan I soon perceived that I was the subject. My shooting-jacket, long boots, and felt hat were matters of interest, but my belt and pistols formed the great attraction. The sultan wished to examine them. Having first removed the caps, I handed one to him; he turned it round in every direction, and looked down the barrels. This did not satisfy him; he wished to see them fired, and wanted to place a kid for the target, probably thinking that so short a weapon would produce no effect. Declining his kid, I tore a leaf out of my sketch-book, made a mark in the centre, and gave it to the Cossack. He understood my intention, split the end of a stick, slipped in the edge of the paper, went out, and stuck the stick in the ground some distance from the *yourt*. The sultan rose, and all left the dwelling. I followed him out and went to the target. Knowing that we were among a very lawless set, I determined they should see that even these little implements were dangerous. Stepping out fifteen paces, I turned round, cocked my pistol, fired, and made a hole in the paper. The sultan and his people evidently thought this a trick. He said something to his son, who instantly ran off into the *yourt* and brought to his father a Chinese wooden bowl. This was placed upside down on the stick by his own hand, and when he had returned to a place near me, I sent a ball through it. The holes were examined with great care; indeed, one man placed the bowl on his head, to see where the hole would be marked on his forehead. This was sufficiently significant. The people we were now among I knew to be greatly dreaded by all the surrounding tribes: in short, they are robbers who set at naught the authority of China, and carry on their depredations with impunity.

"On looking round, I noticed that a set of daring fellows had been watching my movements; also, that the fatted sheep had been killed, and the repast would soon be given. Two brawny cooks were skimming the steaming caldron, and other preparations were in progress, while numbers of men, women, and children were seated around, waiting for the feast. As a Kirghis banquet is for any European an extraordinary event, I shall endeavor to describe one at which I was the guest of Sultan Baspasihan. The party were far too numerous to be accommodated in his *yourt*. A Bokharian carpet was spread out-

side, on which he placed me, taking his seat near. A small space in front of the sultan was left clear, and around this the men seated themselves in circles—the elder, or more distinguished members of the tribe, nearest his person: there were more than fifty men, women, and children assembled in front of their chief. The boys sat behind the men; the women and girls occupied the last place, excepting the dogs, who were standing at a short distance, apparently quite as much interested as the rest.

“When all were seated, two men came into the inner circle, each having a cast-iron vessel shaped something like a coffee-pot. One approached the sultan, the other myself, and poured warm water upon our hands; but each person must provide his own towel. This ceremony was performed for every man, from the sultan to the herdsman. The women and the girls were left to do it for themselves. The ablutions having been performed, the cooks brought in the smoking vessels—long wooden trays, similar to those used by butchers in London—piled up with heaps of boiled mutton. One was placed between the sultan and myself, filled with mutton and boiled rice. Each man drew his knife from its sheath, dispensing entirely with plates. My host seized a fine piece of mutton from the reeking mass, placed it in my hand, and then began on his own account. This was the signal to fall to, and many hands were soon dipped in the other trays. The Kirghis who sat nearest the trays selected the things he liked best, and, after eating a part, handed it to the man sitting behind; when again diminished, this was passed to a third, then to the boys; and, having run the gauntlet of all these hands and mouths, the bone reaches the women and girls, divested of nearly every particle of food. Finally, when these poor creatures have gnawed till nothing is left on the bone, it is tossed to the dogs. While the dinner was progressing, I observed three little naked urchins creeping up toward our bowl from behind the sultan, whose attention was directed to the circles in front. Their little eyes anxiously watched his movement, and when sufficiently near, their hands clutched a piece of mutton from the tray. They then retreated in the same stealthy manner behind a heap of *voilocks*, and devoured the spoil. I saw this repeated two or three times, and was highly amused by their cunning. Beyond the women, and surrounded by a group of dogs, there was a child about four years old, sitting with a dry leg-bone of a sheep in its hand. This puzzled me at first, till I saw bones thrown among them, when there was a general rush of the canine race. The child was not daunted by their growls; his bony weapon fell heavy on their noses, and he frequently carried off the spoil. In a remarkably short time the sheep had disappeared, when large bowls of the liquid in which it had been boiled were handed round, and drunk with a great relish by the Kirghis. The dinner being ended, two men brought the water-vessels, and poured the warm liquid over our hands, after which all rose up and went to their occupations.

“The sultan expressed a wish to see our rifles used, and ordered three of his men to bring out theirs. I gave them powder and lead, and induced them to fire at a target placed at sixty paces distant; each

man fired two rounds, but not one ball touched it. They then removed ten paces nearer, and one man hit it, to their great joy. A Cossack and Tchuck-a-boi next fired, and sent both balls near the centre. I now desired one of the Cossacks to place the target at what he considered the best long range for their rifles. He stepped off two hundred paces—about one hundred and eighty-five yards. The sultan and his Kirghis looked at the distance with utter amazement. When the first shot was fired, and the hole pointed out not far from the centre, they were astonished. The target was a piece of dark *woilock*, with a piece of white paper seven inches square, pinned on the middle. This I have always found much better than a black centre. We all fired, and not a ball missed the paper. When the sultan saw this, I fancied that it made a strong impression on his mind; the superiority of our arms, and the way they were used, could scarcely be without its effect. After this there was a general cleaning of arms, to have them in perfect order."

ART. VI.—THE MINERALS AND SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

PREPARATORY to the issue of the first report of the Geological Survey of Arkansas, which will appear in October next, Dr. D. D. Owen, in charge of the work, has addressed a very interesting letter to the Governor of the State, giving an account of his early reconnoissances.

As the attention of the people of the South is being called to Arkansas more and more every day, and as the sources of information in regard to it are more meagre than in regard to any other State of the Confederation, we rejoice at the liberality which dictates this survey, and give with great pleasure the first results of it to our readers. The letter appears in the *Arkansas True Democrat*. The Doctor says:

"The principal rock formations which I have observed, occupying the valleys and beds of the streams in Hot Spring county, and, indeed, in that part of Pulaski and Saline counties, over which I have passed, are various modifications of aluminous, talcous, and other varieties of magnesian slates. Though I have reason to believe that these slates occupy very extensive areas in Hot Spring county as well as in Pulaski and Saline counties, though I have found their actual outcrop only very local and usually in low situations, since they are, to a great extent, concealed from view and deeply buried under an extensively distributed debris of quartz—usually of the milky variety—intermixed with abundance of loose, flinty gravel; both derived from the breaking up and disruption of the silicious quartzose rocks which alternate and are superimposed upon the slate formation, and which form the great mass of the more elevated ridges. These latter rocks were seen to best advantage in the '*divide*' between Hot Spring and Gulfer creeks, where they include beds of the different varieties of hone and whetstones for which Hot Spring county is justly celebrated.

"Not only the slates, but the whole of these silicious rocks have suffered greatly, at one period, from internal convulsions, of which

abundant evidence is found in the tilted and highly inclined position of the strata; in the fractured and rent condition of the rocks; and in the wide-spread detritus that covers up and conceals from view much of the parent rock. The cleavage joints and seams, both in the slates and quartzose formation, are frequently far more apparent than the original bedding of deposition and stratification; this renders it often difficult to decide upon the true course of the dip of the strata; yet the protrusion of igneous rocks from beneath does not appear to be of frequent occurrence in the neighborhood of the Hot Springs, as I had been led to suppose. Granite, composed principally of soda, felspar, on the Fourche, in Pulaski county, a range of green-stone trap traversing Cove creek, and a sienitic rock in Magnet Cove, in Hot Spring county, are the only intrusive rocks which came under my observation in the course of this exploration; nevertheless, I have little doubt that hypogene (nether born) rocks reach the surface elsewhere; but the quartz and flinty debris is so abundant that but little opportunity is offered for the geologist to detect and inspect intrusive rocks, especially if they exist in low valleys.

"Some of the slates which were observed, near the confines of Pulaski and Saline counties, in the neighborhood of the Fourche, have much the character and composition of slates which I found in my survey of the Northwest on some of the islands in the Lake of the Woods, near the northern limits of the United States; other slates observed in the Magnet Cove, and along some portion of Hot Spring creek, approach, in lithological aspect, to slates in the gold regions of North Carolina, and the Occoee District of Tennessee, with the exception of not being pitted over with small cubical cavities.

"From the occurrence of such slates, the quartz association, and the appearance locally of black magnetic sand, the existence of some gold may be inferred, which might be detected by washing the gravel and sand of some of the streams; still I have myself, as yet, not actually seen any particles of gold or gold-bearing quartz; nor have I, so far, obtained any well authenticated evidence of its having been actually collected by others, except a few particles said to have been washed out of the sands of Cove creek. I could, therefore, at present, only recommend the search as accessory to other pursuits during hours and days of leisure. Those who have had experience in California or in the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee, would be best qualified to undertake such work; and for the sake of proving the grounds adjacent to these peculiar slates it would be well for the owners of lands, thus favorably situated, and with such experience, to undertake, when not otherwise employed, to test their lands.

"Where the slates are smooth and soapy to the touch, traversed by ferruginous quartz veins, (i. e. reddish yellow quartz,) and where black, magnetic iron sand is observed in the gullies and beds of the creeks, are the most favorable situations to prosecute the search; and, if the symptoms justify the task, some of the streams might be turned, and the gravel and sands of their beds washed and fanned; some would, in all probability, be rewarded by interesting discoveries, if not in gold, in brilliant transparent crystals of quartz, or, perhaps, in the detection

of beds or veins of serpentine, which appear to be locally associated with the slates of this country, particularly where it is intermixed with a black flinty slate (kieselschiefer.) Where the argillaceous, talcous, and mica slates lie adjacent to granite, as does the killas of Cornwall, and the schists of the mineral regions of Connecticut, discoveries of valuable ores of copper and other metals may be expected.

"The *novaculite*, or honestones, of Hot Spring county is truly a most beautiful material. The finest quality, fit for setting a delicate edge on razors and cutlery, is sometimes opalescent, and sometimes possesses the snowy whiteness and appearance of the close-textured Carrara marble. Every grade of grit and hardness may be obtained in the high ridges of the western part of Hot Spring county, from that suitable for grinding an axe to the hard variety in use by engravers. The purer varieties of the 'Arkansas honestone' break with a flat conchoidal fracture, and present the appearance and lustre of the purest and whitest wax, perfectly smooth and free from blemish. In the selection, care has to be taken to reject those traversed by quartz veins, which are sometimes so minute and so nearly the color of the stone that they can hardly be detected by the naked eye without close inspection. Quartz veins greatly deteriorate the quality of the stone by blurring the edge of the tool every time it passes over it. Beds, even of the finest grain, are abundant in this part of Hot Spring county; the greatest difficulty which the manufacturer of this valuable article experiences is in the fissured and fractured condition of the rock in its original bed, incident, as has been already stated, to the disturbed, ruptured, dislocated, and upheaved state of the whole quartzose formation in the ridges around the Hot Springs, bespeaking of the internal commotions which at one period convulsed this country. Many quarries of the best quality of hone and whetstones are rendered useless from these causes, as no solid blocks of sufficient size can be obtained. Much labor and money has often to be expended before quarries can be discovered which will afford blocks of the required size, and free from the imperfections of quartz veins, which latter have in fact originated from the same cause, the cracks having been subsequently filled up by an infiltration of waters holding silex in solution. This, together with the excellence of the quality of the stone, is the reason why, even now, these 'Arkansas honestones' still command so high a price in the market. With the proper precaution and experience these difficulties can be overcome, and we have to look to this part of Arkansas for oilstones such as Egypt hardly produces; and which is undoubtedly the most valuable mineral which Hot Spring county, at present, affords. The 'divide' between Hot Spring and Gulfer creeks has furnished, up to this time, the greatest variety of the 'Ouachita oilstone,' and 'Arkansas hone.'

"Intense chemical action beneath the hardened crust, has given rise to gaseous emanations; the elastic force of these pent up vapors and gases overcoming, at last, the resistance exerted by the superincumbent rocks, finally found a vent by dislocating, tilting, and rending asunder its rocky casement; and though these powerful forces now slumber by reason, probably, of these vents which they have made

for themselves through these numerous crevices of the rocks, we have still evidence of an incandescent condition of the interior in the numerous hot springs which issue from the flanks of the mountain, and which, doubtless, have acquired their temperature either by actual contact with the still heated rocks amongst which they flow, or, what is more probable, by the waters being permeated by heated gases, vapors, and steam in their course to the surface.

"The theory has been advanced by some that their temperature is due to the water coming in contact with caustic lime in the bowels of the earth; this notion, altogether improbable, and hardly admissible, since, even if caustic lime has, at one time, assisted at their sources, the incessant evolution of carbonic acid, continuing through ages, which even now forces its way in volumes to the surface at this locality, would, long ere this, have converted the caustic lime into carbonate of lime, (limestone,) which combination could no longer generate heat by simple contact with water. It is possible that the water itself, coming in contact with highly oxidizable metallic bases, such as those that may be extracted from the alkalies and alkaline earths, might itself suffer decomposition, yielding its oxygen to the metal with an evolution of heat amply sufficient, it is true, to raise its temperature even to the boiling point, but in that case, we should, probably, find an evolution of hydrogen or sulphuretted hydrogen accompanying the water to the surface, and we must, at the same time, admit that the water comes from an immense depth, entirely beyond the oxidizing influence of atmospheric air, all of which is less probable than the explanation heretofore advanced, of heated gases and vapors, which we actually see bubbling to the surface through the water, imparting their caloric to the water during their passage.

"It is from the southwest slope of the same 'divide' which affords the hot springs, that the celebrated Hot Springs of Arkansas reach the surface and flow in numerous streamlets down its declivity, mingling their waters finally with those of Hot Spring creek, which for many hundred yards reeks in the morning sun from the ascent of the heated vapors, not even cooled down by commingling with the cold waters of that stream.

"There are said to be some thirty or forty different sources whence hot springs issue to the surface. I examined personally and took the temperature of twenty-five, and found them to vary from 106° to 149° of a Fahrenheit thermometer, manufactured by Kendall & Bro., of London. It is said that the hottest have been found to range sometimes as high as 150° to 156° ; but it is a question whether this difference is to be accounted for by variations in the scales of different thermometers, or whether the springs are themselves intermittent in their temperature. I only found one rising as high as 149° , one 146° , two 145° , two 144° , two 142° ; the others ranging from 134° downwards.

"These Hot Springs of Arkansas are, so far as I have been able to learn, the hottest springs in the States, east of the Rocky mountains; for the 'Hot Springs of Virginia' only range from 100 to 106° , according to the accounts published of those springs in 1854, by John

J. Moorman, M. D., and the average temperature of the 'Warm Springs of Virginia' is stated, by the same author, to be only 98° of Fahrenheit scale.

"From the number of these springs and the variety of temperature, baths of any required temperature might be furnished to invalids and bathers at a moment's notice. At present, however, they are all conducted into a common gutter that supplies the reservoirs over the bath-houses, and when drawn off for the douche or for the bath-tub, the water is usually at a temperature as hot as the skin can bear it, and often hotter.

"Those who have not been accustomed to appreciate degrees of heat by the Fahrenheit thermometer, will be able to form a correct idea of the temperature, from the fact that the hottest of them are just the right temperature to scald hogs and take the feathers off chickens. The water of one spring is conducted into the kitchen of the hotel, which there serves for a variety of useful purpose, and economizes fuel.

"Where these hot springs have flowed down the slope of the hill, they have deposited in their course *calcareous tufa*, which has coated the entire surface down to the edge of Hot Spring creek with a crust and wall of porous carbonate of lime; some of which, recently formed, is still in the state of a soft mud; other portions are more or less indurated. But little of it has, however, acquired the solidity or retained the purity of color of the travertine deposited from the hot springs flowing from the banks of the Appenines, in Italy, and which has been employed in that country, in the construction of St. Peters and some of the most noble and elaborate architectural structures of that country, and forms the precipitous and picturesque cliffs around Tivoli.

"My chemical reagent case being at my camp in White county, where the geological survey is now progressing, I have not been able, on this occasion, to make a thorough test of the constituents of the hot springs; but I have applied such as I could obtain in Dr. Hammond's office, at the Hot Springs, and find the following ingredients: carbonic acid, lime, magnesia, and probably alumina, also silica; chlorides: probably both of soda and potash.

"Judging from the curative properties of these waters, I expect to find in them, when they come to be thoroughly analyzed, carbonate of potash and soda, as well as iodides and bromides of these bases; since, in most cases, glandular swellings and visceral obstructions seem to be removed and reduced by the use of these waters. To detect these springs it is almost always necessary first to concentrate the water by boiling down large quantities of the water before the chemical reactions of these substances can be brought out. The same remarks apply to the detection of arsenic, which, however, is usually best detected in the deposits and sediments. No sulphuretted hydrogen was detected in the *unconcentrated* water of the spring examined. I did not have the means of testing for the presence of either nitrogen or oxygen.

"Hereafter, during the regular and systematic progress of the geo-

logical survey, I hope to be able to report in detail in regard to the chemical constituents of these remarkable Hot Springs of Arkansas. I am induced to believe, however, that their effects in the cure of diseases are due as much, if not more, to their elevated temperature than to their chemical properties; for thermal waters produce always powerful effects, both on the vascular and nervous systems, and remove, through the pores of the skin, with the copious perspiration induced, effete, obnoxious, and abnormal matters. However, the chemical contents, acting more on the secretory and glandular organs, often aid materially in removing obstructions and regulating the secretions.

"Experience has fully demonstrated the valuable remedial properties of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, especially in chronic diseases. For cutaneous disorders, certain chronic forms of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, mercurial complaints, and visceral obstructions, they are peculiarly applicable, and often effect remarkable cures even in a short space of time. Many cases which have refused to yield to the administration of medicine by the most experienced and skillful physicians, have been either greatly mitigated or entirely cured by the use of these waters. Invalids from all parts of the Union, and even Europe, have resorted to these Hot Springs with the happiest effects on their health, spirits, and constitution; and from the great variety in the temperature of the different springs they are applicable to every case where thermal waters are indicated.

"The magnificent crystallizations of limpid quartz found both in Hot Spring and Montgomery counties, and elsewhere in this part of Arkansas, are either obtained from cavities and crevices in a hard quartzose sandstone, situated usually in the lower part of the ridges of the above described quartzose formation, overlying the slates, or in the red clay and loose debris at the foot of their slopes. They have evidently been formed by the percolation of waters, holding silica in solution, into the cavities and interstices of the sandstone. Silix is often dissolved by thermal waters, especially those impregnated with alkaline carbonates.

"When such waters have an opportunity of depositing their mineral contents slowly and without disturbance, the silix will be deposited, atom by atom, so as to assume the regular mathematical solid peculiar to this beautiful mineral. This law applies, indeed, to all pure mineral substances of definite chemical composition; each mineral, when passing from the liquid to the solid state, will arrange its particles in conformity with the plans of the mathematical nucleus appertaining to it, on and around which they will segregate in decraments either coincident with the planes of the original primitive nucleus, or pass into secondary derivative forms, often complicated, but always dissectable back to the primitive form.

"The well finished surfaces of such crystallizations have the most exquisite natural polish, reflecting images with such perfection that the mineralogist has availed himself of their mirror-like faces in order to measure the angles of adjacent planes with an instrument called a goniometer; and this is often his most reliable guide in de-

ciding upon the identity of species, each mineral species having its appropriate angle, even if it should not differ in the number and general arrangement of its planes."

ART. VII.—EARLY HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

No. V.

MANURES.—The early Virginians appear to have paid but little attention to the subject of manures, or to the improvement of the soil in any way after it was cleared, the garden and an extra lot for raising roots and other vegetables, the orchard and another lot for raising cotton, perhaps, excepted.* As the excellent products of the two first are subjects of frequent mention, we may suppose them to have been the chief recipients of the accumulations of the stable. Not so, however, with their fields; and the reason was given in the former report—the abundance of virgin soil at their disposal.

Says Glover, "When the strength of their land is worn out, they never manure it to bring it in heart, but let it lie for pasture for all men's cattle to graze upon, and clear more ground out of the woods to plant in." And Clayton, "The generality of Virginia is a sandy land with a shallow soil, so that after they have cleared a fresh piece of ground out of the woods, it will not bear tobacco past two or three years, *unless cow-penned*; for they manure their ground by keeping their cattle, as in the south you do your sheep, every night confining them within hurdles, which they remove when they have sufficiently dunged one spot of ground. But, alas! they cannot improve much thus. Besides, it produces a strong sort of tobacco, in which the smokers say they can plainly taste a fulsomeness. Therefore, every three or four years they must be for clearing a new piece of ground out of the woods, which requires much labor and toil, it being so thick grown all over with massy timber. Thus their plantations run over vast tracts of ground, each ambitioning to engross as much as they can, that they may be sure to have enough to plant, and *for their flocks and herds of cattle to feed and range in*. So that plantations of 1,000, 2,000, or 3,000 acres are common; whereby the country is thinly inhabited; their living solitary and unsociable; trading confused and dispersed, besides other inconveniences; whereas they might improve 200 or 300 acres to more advantage, and would make the country much more healthy." Again, Hugh Jones, in 1724, "The whole country is a perfect forest, except where the woods are cleared for plantations, and *old fields*, and where have formerly been Indian towns, and *poisoned fields* and meadows, where the timber has been burnt down in fur-hunting, or otherwise; and about the creeks and rivers are large rank morasses or marshes, and up the country are poor savannahs. Land newly cleared will last for tobacco some years,

* Flax and hemp were also among their small crops, but the scene of the former was annually changed; the latter, though requiring a rich soil, might be raised for many years on the same spot without exhausting its fertility.

if it be good, as it is where fine timber or grape-vines grow. When hired, it is *forced* to bear tobacco by *penning their cattle upon it*; but cow-pen tobacco tastes strong. When land is tired of tobacco it will bear Indian corn, or English wheat, or any other European grain or seed, with wonderful increase."—Pages 35, 39.

While we here see the antiquity of moveable cow-pens, we also find that the practice of cutting down, wearing out, and turning out lands, of which we have had such reiterated complaints, is also no novelty. And yet had other modes of improving their lands been suggested from the very first. Thus Smith, "The color of the earth we found in divers places, resembleth" * * * "fuller's earth, marl, and divers other such appearances." And, again: "*To manure the land* no place hath more white and blue *marble* [MARL] than here."—I. 115, II. 38. And Clayton: "Hitherto they have used no other mode of improving and manuring their land in Virginia than cow-penning; yet I suppose they might find very good *marl* in many places. I have seen both red and blue marl at some breaks of hills. *This would be their proper manure for their sandy land*, if they spread it not too thick, theirs being, as I have said, a shallow, sandy soil, which was the reason I never advised any to *use lime*, though they have very good lime of oyster-shells; for that is the properest manure for cold clay land, and not for sandy soil. But as most lands have one swamp or another bordering on them, they may certainly get admirable *slitch* [marsh-mud] wherewith to manure all their uplands."—See also Beverley's History, B. II. Chap. III., or Farmers' Register, VII. 667.

Here are clear recommendations to the use of marl, first by the founder of the colony, and afterwards by one of its most intelligent sojourners, yet we know not that it was heeded by the planters. If experiments were tried and proved successful, the knowledge of them has been lost. For, while several travelers and others refer to the mixture of shells with the soil in particular localities, and Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes," says that "marl abounds generally," there is no mention of its use or effects. Some of the planters, however, having tried marsh-mud as a manure for their tobacco-lots—a spadeful in each hill—fresh from the marsh, and found it injurious rather than beneficial, he [Clayton] advised that it be carried out and left in heaps to be pulverized by one or more winter's frosts before spreading. But this suggestion, like many others, perhaps was premature.

Yet, would it be erroneous to suppose that the old Virginians knew nothing of an improved agriculture? We have already heard the comprehensive testimony of Jones: "Most if not all sorts of *English husbandry*, I know *experimentally*, may be carried on there with much less labor, and far greater increase than in England." Why, then, was it not adopted and persisted in? This requires explanation, and fortunately Jones himself gives reasons good, though he has overlooked several of the strongest.

"As for *barley's* being burnt up with dry, hot weather, it often has the same fate in several parts of England; besides, *more experience and observation of seasons* will make people more expert in the manage-

ment of that and all other sorts of grain or seeds, and grass, that they have not there brought yet to the greatest perfection.

"Several *English farmers* have indeed been baulked of their expectation, in attempts of carrying on their art to great advantage in Virginia, but this, in a great measure, I attribute to their want of judgment, and too strict observance of *English customs and times*, without making proper allowance for the *difference of soils, seasons, and climates*; besides the vast expense and trouble, and the long time required in clearing the ground for their purpose, in building of barns, farm-houses, &c. So that at last they run into the rapid current of planting tobacco, which they know will bring them in a certain gain with but little expense.

"Now for the conveniency of husbandry, I know a certain gentleman, who employs a great number of negroes in clearing plantations, and planting corn and tobacco as usual with this intention, viz: when the negroes shall have cleared the land, *planted hedges*, and built barns and farm-houses gradually in a few years, without any hindrance to their crops, then he proposed to let these farms with a stock of cattle, &c., ready upon them, for a small rent and fines, to such poor, honest, and skillful farmers as he can procure to come and take them, either upon long lease or for lives, and remove his negroes upon fresh land to prepare more farms. 'Tis pity but this project were more frequently practised; for thereby good estates might be raised in families, many an unfortunate family might retrieve their bad circumstances, and find employment and great benefit; and all this carried on with the same opportunity of profit from tobacco as other gentlemen planters have; nay better, in that the hands would be still tending fresh ground."—Pages 124–5.

We regret that he omitted to give the name of this gentleman, for it was worthy of being remembered by posterity, and his method, we think, was worthy of adoption, as their settled policy, by all such wealthy planters whose capital would permit it. Had such been the case, very different would have been the condition of Virginia.

Again: "Would it not be for the good of thousands of unfortunate people, besides for the benefit of Virginia, if *farmers* were there settled, and *husbandry* carried on regularly, and all sorts of grain and grass brought to perfection?" "How cheap might ships be there victualled with the best provision, and what quantities of barreled beef and pork might be exported from Virginia, with Indian corn, wheat, rye, &c., and be sent to several parts of the world, where such things turn to very good account for the merchant and farmer? *Many indeed have been baulked in planting and husbandry there; but such have been chiefly Londoners, who are strangers to country business.*"—Pages 140–41.

The failure of such was not like to convert the native planter, who under the circumstances proved himself the truly practical man. He was not without apology for his general system, however posterity may lament its abuses. If he yielded to the magnetic attraction of tobacco, it was because the grasping and oppressive policy of the mother country had left no other source of supply for the numerous

wants of that civilization which he was not willing to surrender. He met the present necessity. And if he did not immediately set about devising an improved system adapted to his locality, or if he omitted to put in practice the whole of what he knew, it was because of the immense treasure of virgin soil which lay in his rear and invited his occupation. We are therefore not surprised when we read such passages as the following, written as they were much more than a century after the settlement of our country :

"Viewed and considered as a settlement, Virginia is far from being arrived at that degree of perfection of which it is capable. Not a tenth of the land is cultivated, and that which is cultivated, is far from being so in the most advantageous manner. It produces, however, considerable quantities of grain and cattle, and fruit of many kinds, besides hogs, sheep, and horses.

"It is hard to determine whether this colony can be called flourishing or not ; because though it produces great quantities of tobacco and grain, yet there seem to be very few improvements carrying on it. Great part of Virginia is a wilderness, and as many of the gentlemen are in possession of immense tracts of land, it is like to continue so.

"The Virginians are content if they can but live from day to day ; they confine themselves almost entirely to the cultivation of tobacco ; and if they have but enough of this to pay their merchants in London, and to provide for their pleasures, they are satisfied and desire nothing more. Some few, indeed, have been rather more enterprising, and have endeavored to improve their estates by raising *indigo*, and other schemes ; but whether it has been owing to the climate, or to their inexperience in these matters, I am unable to determine, but their success has not answered their expectations."—Burnaby, in 1759, *Hist. Reg. V.* 37, 91.

Or take this from a later witness : "The agriculture on the plantations is different from everything in Europe, being either tobacco, three feet high, with the plants a yard apart, or Indian corn, at the distance of six feet between each stalk, in regular straight rows, frequently twelve or fifteen feet in height."—Smyth, in 1773 ; *Ibid.* VI., 81.

These were her principal staples. The labor required for their production was either arduous or incessant. The King of Britain claimed for his people, and rigidly enforced, the exclusive right of traffic in the fruits of that labor. For these the planters of Virginia were badly paid, and of course there could have been left but little leisure or capital to be devoted to other objects, had this been permitted and properly encouraged. If England had no *such* drill crops as tobacco and Indian corn ; if our climate was so different from hers as to demand a change of times and seasons in sowing and reaping and all the operations of a judicious husbandry, then would it have been folly to look there for the instruction which could only be learned in the school of experiment.

The loyalty of Virginia was grossly abused, and she suffered accordingly. But when she came to act on her own responsibility, and was called at once, by necessity and patriotism, to reconcile improvement with profit, she happily found that she had not gone too far to recede, and that "where there was a will there was a way."

There was a time—and nearly in the dawn of our history—when, as we have seen, efforts were made by the authorities abroad “to draw off the people from the immediate planting of tobacco, by engaging them in the product of other and more useful commodities.” These attempts were favored by our domestic legislation, which for generations did not lose sight of an object so important. Of these new subjects of culture, recommended with such persistence but followed by the people with unequal steps, *wine* and *silk* occupy too conspicuous a place in our history to be passed over in such a review as this. We beg to say a few words of these in order.

VINEYARDS AND WINE.—Smith and his companions having observed that the vine was indigenous in Virginia; that it grew with remarkable luxuriance; and where sufficiently exposed to the sun, that it bore fruit in abundance. “Of these hedge-grapes,” says he, “we made near twenty gallons of wine, which was like our *French British wines*, but certainly they would prove good were they well manured.”—I. 126. He complained that those who depreciated all his labors in behalf of the colony, said that the wine was too sour—“yet better than they sent us any: and in two or three years but one hogshhead of claret.”—Hist. Register, I. 54. But this was sufficient for an experiment. Of the idlers who returned to their work on the arrival of Lord Delaware, we read that “The *French* prepared to plant the vines.”—Smith, II. 5. In 1619 Sir Edwin Sandys sent over “divers skillful vigneronns, together with store of vine-slips of the best *European kinds*.”—Stith, 177. In 1621 the Frenchmen affirmed that no country was more proper for vines, olives, silk, rice, &c., and returned a specimen of their product.—Smith, II. 60; Stith, 218; Beverley, 107.

But in 1629 the Assembly, in reply to a letter of Charles I. recommending these and other commodities to their continued attention, state that these Frenchmen either did not understand their business or willfully concealed their skill, for that they worked to but little purpose. In 1632 they say further, that they not only neglected to plant any vines themselves, but had ruined the vineyard raised with great cost by the old Company; and passed an order the same session that each planter should that year set five plants per poll, and the next year twenty. In 1658 they offered a premium of 10,000 lbs. tobacco to whomsoever should first make two tuns of wine from a vineyard planted here.—Hening I. 135, 161, 170.

Before 1648, Capt. Brocas, of the Council, who had traveled abroad, caused a vineyard to be planted and had made most excellent wine.—Hist. Register, II. 74. Glover, who had also noticed the extraordinary growth of the native vines, informs us, that “some few of the planters made of them a wine which, to the taste, was somewhat smaller than French claret,” and supposed it would be improved by setting them out in convenient vineyards, and tending them with that view.

Beverley, the historian, who had taken great pains to inform himself upon this subject from books as well as observation and inquiry, had before 1715 planted a vineyard of thres acres, principally of *native*

*vines**, with varieties from several foreign countries, and appears to have succeeded better than any of his predecessors. Col. John Fontaine and Rev. Hugh Jones both attest its remarkable product, and speak of a wager, depending on his still greater success, by which he won a thousand guineas.—Jones, 59, 128-30; Memoirs of a Huguenot, 265; Beverley, 107, 260. This experiment was then thought to have proved conclusively the fitness of Virginia for this culture, and for a time the example was followed by others. The Palatines of Germanna—whom Gov. Spotswood had settled on the Rappahannock—affected this branch of culture, as did also the Huguenots at Manakin, on James River.—Jones, 59; Beverley, 106, 229. The men of either colony must have brought the required knowledge from the land of their nativity, and many of the descendants of the French inherited both their taste and skill. It does not appear, however, that wine was produced by them in quantities sufficient to become a regular article of commerce, though grapes were raised in abundance for their tables.

In the Annual Register for 1759† is given an abstract of a memoir by Mr. A. Hill, an Englishman, said to be well versed in this subject, on the best mode of making wine from grapes grown in Bermuda and Virginia; accounting for former failures, and suggesting in particular a remedy for an observed tendency in the *must* to proceed beyond the vinous to the acid fermentation. If we must look abroad for instruction, the modes pursued in *Spain* and *Maderia*, he thought, would have been better than those used by Frenchmen. This also was the opinion of Col. Fontaine concerning Beverley's experiment. The noticeable fact that grapes here ripened unequally on the same bunch, he also thought was a kind provision of nature, inasmuch as the mixture of their juices under pressure would correct the qualities of each other. Whether this has ever been verified by sufficient experiment we know not, but it seems proper to mention it as a part of the history of the subject.

We may suppose that the essay of Mr. Hill was read in Virginia, and contributed to revive the hopes of many; for the next year a number of gentlemen raised by subscription a fund to be expended in premiums for raising wine and silk. £500 were offered to any one who, within eight years, should, from the vintage of a single season, make as many as ten hogsheads of wine, and £100 to the second candidate. Two years thereafter, the Assembly adopted their scheme, promising to make good any deficiency in their subscription from the public treasury.—Hening, VII. 564-7. What farther was done in pursuance of this particular project we do not learn; but in 1769 the Assembly, not discouraged by the early failures, and still persuaded that our climate and soil must be favorable to the purpose, made a liberal appropriation for the establishment of a vineyard in the vicinity of Williamsburg, under the management of Andrew Estave, a French-

* Those which he had noticed are thrown by him rather loosely into four classes, but some in either kind have been more accurately distinguished by late observers.—Beverley's History of Virginia, 105-6.

† Page 382.

man, with the pledge of conveying the same to him, if in six years the experiment should answer his and their expectations. But from some cause this adventure also miscarried, and in 1776 they ordered the property to be sold—Hening, VIII. 365, IX. 239. And this seems to have been the last effort made by the Assembly to promote directly an object which was thenceforth left to private enterprise.

Col. Robert Bolling, of Buckingham, who had traveled in Europe, and was early impressed with the importance of including this among the subjects of rural economy in Virginia, had studied the subject in the best European authorities and compiled a memoir on the vine-culture for his own use, and ultimately, as is supposed, for that of the public—having laid off a vineyard of four acres at his seat, Chellow, he filled it with varieties of foreign vines, which had begun to bear, with a promise of happy results, when a stop was put to his operations by his death in 1775. His vineyard, like many others, was neglected and went to ruin. It is worthy of remark, however, in relation to a somewhat vexed question—the origin of the celebrated “Bland” grape—that he states it—apparently by authority—to have sprung from the seed of raisins.—American Farmer, X. 387. Anthony Winston, when offering for sale his place in Buckingham, known as Huntington, says: “At this place I made one hundred gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made five or six hundred gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year.”—Virginia Gazette of July 13, 1775. This and the experiment of M. Mazzie, an Italian gentleman, at Collé, his seat in Albemarle, in the eastern slope of Carter’s mountain, which was also abandoned, are the last, on a scale of any extent, of which we read during the colonial era.

Such is a brief summary of the facts we have been able to gather concerning the early history of vine-culture in Virginia. It is proper to observe that the failure of the Frenchmen and others may have been owing to causes other than the want of good faith. The experience of later years would go to show that *the general deficiency of calcareous matter in our soils* is unfavorable to the growth of foreign varieties, which are also too delicate to withstand the vicissitudes of our seasons—the burning sun, or excessive moisture of summer, or the killing frosts of winter—while those of native growth will not bear the close pruning which is common abroad. We have seen that the sagacity of Smith and of Glover recommended special attention to the latter kinds, and that Beverley pursued this method to a favorable issue. The better opinion now is, that should it ever be thought our true policy to encourage this as a regular branch of industry in Virginia, we may hope to establish it by other means.

SILK.—“By the dwellings of the savages,” says Smith, “are some great mulberry trees, and in some parts of the country they are found growing natural in pretty groves. *There was an essay to make silk, and surely the worms prospered excellent well, till the master-workman fell sick, during which time they were eaten with rats.*” * * *—I. 121. Rolfe says, in 1616, that some of their produce had been sent home.—Hist. Reg. I. 105. In 1620, Sir Edwin Sandys reports, “that the country abounding in mulberry trees whereon some silk-worms had

been found naturally producing excellent silk, they had therefore pressed upon the planters the culture and improvement of the manufacture: and His Majesty, now the second time after the miscarriage of the former, had bestowed upon the country plenty of silk-worm seed of the best sort, out of his own store." And, again, the same year, that "the Company had procured plenty of silk-worm seed out of France, Italy, and Spain, and sent over a person who had been brought up many years in tending the King's silk-worms at Oatlands, and was thereby become very skillful in breeding the worms and winding the silk, and undertook to instruct others therein. That such planters as had excelled in building fit rooms for silk-worms, and in planting mulberry trees and vines, should have the first choice of the prentices and servants sent over." At this motion, likewise, there was translated a French treatise* (recommended as excellent in its kind (concerning the management of mulberry trees and silk; which was printed at the Company's expense, and sent over in sufficient numbers and distributed among the people. And the product was to be rated at a price just to the company and encouraging to the planter.—Stith, 177, 183. One of the instructions to Gov. Wyatt was, "not to permit any but the Council and heads of hundreds to wear silk, until they make it themselves; and next to corn to plant mulberry trees, and make silk, and take care of the Frenchmen and others sent about that work."—Henning, I. 114, 115.

The next year, (1622,) "the Frenchmen declared the mulberry trees to be of the very best kind, and daily, by their example, encouraged the people to plant them in abundance, so that they were in high expectation of shortly succeeding in bringing to perfection that rich commodity of silk." But this, with several other projects, was suspended by the massacre.—Stith, 218.

"In the year 1654, the rearing of silk-worms again became a subject of interest in Virginia. This revival was principally owing to the exertions of Mr. Edward Digges, who confidently asserted that he had conquered all the main difficulties attending the experiment. He also endeavored to persuade the Virginians that in a short time a great quantity of silk might be very profitably obtained."—Lardner, p. 37.

The orders for preserving such mulberry trees as grew wild, and planting others, were renewed in 1624. In 1656, the number prescribed was ten trees for every one hundred acres of land in actual possession, and though the act was repealed in 1658, it was revived in 1660, and having been reenacted with additional provisions the next year, was continued until 1666, when it was again repealed, the Assembly being in hopes that the people, having experienced its benefits, would voluntarily continue to propagate them. In 1667, "a Major Walker, one of the members of Assembly, produced satisfactory

* The compiler of a "Treatise on Silk," in Lardner's Cyclopaedia, says that this work was drawn up by a *Mr. John Bonoeill*; and adds: "This gentleman, who was a member of the Virginia Company, engaged warmly in the undertaking; that, with an adequate number of hands, such a quantity of silk might be produced in Virginia, as in a very short time would supply all Christendom."—Page 86.

evidence that, in the year 1664, he had growing upwards of 70,000 mulberry trees, and claimed the reward to which he was entitled by the act. Other claims of a like tenor were presented during the session."—Hening, I. 126, 420, 520, II. 32, 121, 242; Burk, II. 142.

In 1648, some Frenchmen affirmed that several single mulberry trees would yield as many leaves as will feed silk-worms that will make as much silk as may be worth £5 sterling.—Hist. Reg. II. 65. And Sir William Berkley, who appears to have been very zealous in this cause, reports, in 1671, that "we have lately begun to make silk, and so many mulberry trees are planted and planting, that if we had skillful men from Naples or Sicily, to teach us the art of making it perfectly, in less than half an age we should make as much silk in a year as England did yearly expend three score years since. But the men were wanting." Hist. Reg. III. 9, 11.

Before this, however, we find that in 1656, the Assembly had allowed 4,000 lbs. tobacco to a certain "George, the American, for his encouragement in the trade of silk, and to stay in the country to follow the same." And in 1663, "he having proved the making of ten pounds of wound silk," it was ordered to be paid him.—Hening, I. 425, II. 159; Burk, II. 133.

Other premiums were offered at different times, viz: in 1658, 10,000 lbs. tobacco to the producer of silk to the value of £200 sterling, rating it at twenty shillings the pound weight; or 5,000 lbs. tobacco for £100 worth of the same. For the encouragement of those of less means, the larger amount was tendered the next year to the makers of 50 lbs. of wound silk. At length, in 1662, as a reward to any one who would engage in this business, 50 lbs. tobacco, to be paid out of the county levy, was allowed for every pound of the same. And though it, together with other acts encouraging by premiums various commodities, was repealed in 1666, on the supposition that they were no longer necessary, yet, in 1669, an exception was made of this, and the law was revived. How long it operated and what effect is not stated; but in 1763, the Assembly, in adopting the plan of the gentlemen who, two years before, wished to encourage the making of wine, offered also a handsome premium to the producer of silk.—Hening, I. 470, 487, 521, II. 123, 242, 272.

Such is a sketch of our legislation on this subject. If silk did not become one of the staples of Virginia, it was not that the climate was unfavorable, or the usual means and appliances unattainable. The several early and successful experiments deny this, and the tradition is, that the dress worn by Charles II. at his coronation was made of silk woven in Virginia.—Beverley, 53; Burk, II. 125. The Huguenots, also, did something in this way, and many of their descendants would occasionally make it in small quantities for domestic consumption.

On a calm review of this whole matter, we cannot but approve this part of the policy of the colonial authorities, and regret that their measures were not better seconded by the efforts of the people. The justness of this conclusion, we also think, is not impeached by the disastrous result of a speculation in our own day, which professed to look to the same end. The abundant—if not the best—means, provided

with so much zeal and energy, were either not used or not properly applied; and any other enterprise, however well judged, if thus conducted, would have terminated in defeat and disgust. One whose authority we have often had occasion to cite, declares that the fitness of our country for producing this article had been sufficiently tested by experience, and urges its resumption. It was abandoned formerly, not so much on account of sparseness of population, as because tobacco was thought more profitable, and its returns immediate, to a people whose numerous and pressing wants required a present revenue. Had this, however, been added to their other staples, the quantity raised would have been so much clear gains. "For the people employed in this manufacture, for the most part, might be the *young*, the *aged*, and the *disabled*, who could not work at anything which required hard labor or much stirring."—H. Jones, 60, 130. The patriots of 1760 took the same view. "We have hitherto wanted," say they, "something that might employ our young and old, at present a dead charge on the community; *the making of silk might probably afford this employment and yield a large income to the colony.*"—Hening, VII. 566. This reasoning is as applicable to our own time as to theirs; nay, its force is enhanced when we consider the increase of our population, and of their consumption of this article.

The rearing of silk-worms, as it requires a certain degree and kind of skill, demands a previous training and patient attention during the brief season of their growth and labors. But the object seems to be worth the pains elsewhere, and why not here? If other employments be thought more manly and profitable, this might be left to those who are less fastidious and content with smaller gains, the fruit of their own diligence and attention. We, therefore, look forward to a time, perhaps not very distant, when this business shall be resumed under happier auspices, and conducted with greater deliberation and perseverance to a more fortunate issue.

We have seen above, that Sir E. Sandys adverted to the fact, that a kind of silk-worm had been found here by the first settlers, growing naturally and producing excellent silk. Great hopes were once entertained of profits from this source, beyond the dreams of avarice. The praises of this insect, and of divers gentlemen and ladies of the olden time in Virginia, who were said to have been most successful in turning it to account, are celebrated in a piece of venerable doggrel, which first appeared in 1655, and was reprinted in the Farmers' Register for 1834, (Vol. I. 734.) A little more experience must have convinced them of their mistake. But the disappointment of hopes so extravagant, must have contributed to kill those which were more reasonable, and ultimately to divert attention to other objects.

This variety, which was afterwards noticed by Jones and others, is still found in our State, and has been the subject of occasional experiment. Its cocoons, though larger in size, are inferior in quality, and Mr. Tinelli, an Italian, avers that it has been long known in Europe and neglected for the latter reason.—Far. Reg. III. 163; V. 308. The sole benefit as yet derived from a knowledge of its existence here, has been the strengthening the faith of such as believed that this might one day become a silk-growing country.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—NEW AND IMPORTANT USES OF COTTON.

A WRITER in the Charleston Courier refers, as follows, to the experiments and patent of J. M. Legaré, Esq., of South Carolina, looking to the consumption of cotton as a material for roofing and building purposes, which, if successful to the extent indicated, will most wonderfully enlarge the domain of that already almost omnipotent staple of the South:

"It will be seen that the soiled and water-stained cotton of the fields, the wreck of fires, the scraps and bits scattered everywhere, even the sweepings of cotton factories, which in many cases are too bad to be purchased even by paper-mills, and are cast out as rubbish, are destined to form the material of our public as well as our private buildings; the crude fibre first losing its elasticity, yet remaining singularly tenacious, becoming finally as hard and as durable perhaps as stone itself. Before reaching the last stage, however, the workman has ample opportunity to give the surface what appearance he pleases; he may corrugate it, leave it smooth, or give it the 'honey combed' appearance, which lovers of mediæval architecture admire, with a rapidity and ease truly extraordinary.

"On the whole, from what we ourselves once witnessed, a plastic cotton building should occupy, in completing it from roof to cellar, about one-half the time required for laying an equal measure of brick wall. When it is considered, too, that such houses will be as fire-proof as brick, and as strong, *if not much stronger*, than houses of modern economy in material, and actually stand the contractor in for but one-third the average cost of bricks when laid, the belief seems fully justified that a few years will see our streets and those of other cities adorned with granite-like structures, or here and there a fac-simile of brown or farm freestone, not erected by millionaires, but by men whose fortunes might not have sufficed otherwise for unadorned brick and mortar. To obtain a clear conception of such a building, let us suppose ourselves looking up from the pavement of Meeting or Broad streets at the opposite facade. Apparently constructed of a multitude of massive chiselled blocks, there is in reality no break from foundation to eaves; centre wings, even the offices attached rearward, constituting a unit as regards material, the whole as absolutely one unbroken firmly locked mass as if shaped or hollowed from a single rock. Even the roof may be said to enter into the unit, for it is laid with the same plastic fibre; so also may the fire and water-proof basement floor; so might the apparently heavy but really light cornices and mouldings, the ornamental reliefs over windows and doors and capitals of the columns, were not these last not precisely of plastic cotton, though the columns themselves are, but of a cheaper and commoner material, actually of plastic *sawdust*, or as Mr. Legaré rather vaguely terms it, of 'lignine.'

"As 'lignine' is not made up of cotton, it properly has no business in this article, yet its affinity to the latter, when rendered plastic, is sufficiently remarkable to justify a few words in its behalf. Sawdust, or 'any absorbent fibrous material,' finely divided, becomes, when passed through a process similar to that cotton undergoes, tenacious and capable of being applied to many rough purposes, such as roofing, flooring, and the like, but especially to making casts of any size for out-door exposure; and, as no extraordinary pressure is required, the gravity of the mass displacing all air-bubbles, the heavy cost of metal moulds, and machinery to compress is entirely avoided. We confess to have seen but a single specimen, not long since, of this application of lignine—a wreath of flowers in *relievo*; but we confess also that the single specimen was conclusive. This is, if we are rightly informed, the last application made by Mr. L. of his invention, and it is by no means its least valuable use. The great

cost of sculptured stone has long rendered some less expensive mode of ornamenting buildings, whether public or private, a great desideratum with builders.

"In England, terra-cotta, papier-mache, and a sort of artificial stone, cemented with silicate of potash, have been and are now being manufactured; but the injury to large works in the furnaces through which manufactures of the first and last named description have to pass, and the prime cost of the paper pulp of which the second is composed, added to the labor of finishing, render all these substitutes only less expensive than the cut stone. In this country terra-cotta has also been used, but iron, by reason of greater cheapness, has much the larger demand, as shop fronts, cornices, and capitals, without end, can testify. But iron has one insuperable objection—it will oxydize, even when coated with zinc or with paint, or both conjointly; and not only does the cast become soon discolored, but discolors whatever is adjacent or beneath it. Artificial stones have been invented to supply the want, especially the famous compound of bullock's blood, which unfortunately the heats of summer caused to decompose in the most unpleasant manner; but the artificial stones attempted have always involved heavy outlays for pressing machinery and strong metal moulds at the outset, and, some how or other, there are none of them actually in use. After this digression, let us briefly to the subject proper of the present article, namely, cotton and its new uses.

"As yet we have said nothing of plastic cotton applied to roofing, yet it is with this especial application, and this only, that the majority of people are familiar. Some six or seven years ago Mr. L. ascertained that cotton could be so deprived of elasticity as to become plastic under the fingers, and ultimately hard, as hard as wood. He called it cotton-wood, and caused several articles of quaint furniture, for his own use, to be fashioned out of this preparation.

"One or two of these were afterwards exhibited at the South Carolina Institute, and obtained the gold medal for invention. An attempt was then made to render the material both cheaper and capable of resisting weather, the first invention having put forward no claims to be considered water-proof, but depending, like papier-mache, on an external coating for its protection. After numberless disheartening failures, the result was at last obtained of a plastic substance, water and fire proof, and in short possessing every desirable quality of the best roofing. From this it has been but a step to the construction of vertical walls, and finally of mouldings and reliefs, although slightly different treatment must be observed in each, we are disposed to believe."

2.—COTTON GROWING IN AFRICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

THE efforts that have been making by Europeans to obtain cotton from other countries than this, on which it is solely dependent for supplies at all corresponding to the consumption, have as yet been unsuccessful. The interior of India is too far away, for the expense of its transit thence would be too great to enable cotton produced there to compete successfully with that grown here. Africa is now looked to as a more likely place, and on both shores of the African Continent attempts are making, or are to be made, to cultivate the cotton plant on a large scale. The French Government have received favorable reports from Algeria, as fit for cotton planting, and English merchants are making efforts to raise it in the countries on the Atlantic side. The great cotton field of Western Africa extends from Abbeokuta to the Niger, and away into the interior. Mr. Thomas Clegg, the agent employed, reports having got 1,000 bales only in 1857—of a quality superior to the East India by 2s3d. per lb. in the Liverpool market, where it was worth 7d. (March, 1858,) and cost from 4½d. laid down in that market. He reports that "African cotton, whether from Quillimane in the east, Abbeokuta in the west, Tunis or Algeria in the north, or Natal in the south, is the best substitute for American cotton." The result is at present, like all previous efforts, imperfect and poor. The quantity that can be obtained depends altogether on the capital and labor engaged in the culture, and these cannot be invested on a scale sufficiently large to produce any effect on the cotton fields of this country. Production here does not grow fast enough to correspond with the ever-increasing consumption in a series of

years; and all that can possibly be raised in other countries is miserably insufficient to supply even the increasing surplus of demand. America is not likely, therefore, to lose the advantage it has of the present stimulus to an increasing breadth of cotton planting from advancing prices and the constant growth of a population in the world that requires to be cotton clothed. The East Indies, the West Indies, and Africa are all the scenes of cotton raising to reduce the dependence of European manufacturers on the American market. The efforts have been carried on for many years, but with no prospects of success at present. A company called the British Cotton Company has been just formed, with a capital of £30,000. The company was to confine itself at first to obtaining cotton from the West Indies, beginning with Jamaica.—*U. S. Economist.*

3.—COTTON PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THIS body, which recently met at Macon, Georgia, elects Howell Cobb, of Houston, as President. The following topics were referred to committees:

1st, "The Cotton Power;" 2d, "The Cotton Power as an American Power;" 3d, "The Cotton Power as a Southern Power;" 4th, "The Cotton Power as a Union Power;" 5th, "The Cotton Power as a Peace Power;" 6th, "The Cotton Power, as an anti-Abolition Power;" 7th, "The application for a Bank Charter;" 8th, "Appointment of Agents for the purpose of receiving, forwarding, and selling cotton in the several markets;" 9th, "On the operations of the plantation, such as raising stock, preparing cotton for market, &c., &c.;" 10th, "Direct trade with foreign countries."

The Convention adjourned to meet again at Macon, on the second Tuesday of September next, when we hope to see a large attendance of planters from Georgia, and the other Southern States. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Isaac C. West, Esq., of Houston county, a member of this Convention, be, and he is hereby, appointed agent for receiving, selling, and shipping cotton for planters, for the cities of Savannah and Charleston. Said agent shall not be allowed, in any case, to charge exceeding fifty cents per bale, for any cotton consigned to him.

And while the Convention (nor any member of it) is to be held responsible for the acts of said agent, the Convention does not hesitate to recommend said agent as trust-worthy and competent in every respect, to do ample justice to such planters as may entrust their business to him. And the Convention hereby express the desire that planters shipping their cotton to either of the above markets will prefer their appointed agent, and thereby give facility to the objects of the Convention.

Resolved, That the respective cotton-growing counties of the State of Georgia be, and they are hereby, earnestly requested to form county associations, auxiliary to this Convention, and adopt such measures as will secure their constant representation, in each and all of the sessions of the Convention.

Resolved, That Messrs Rutherford, Armstrong, Bass, Corbin, and Judge Holt be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee of invitation, whose duty it shall be (in the way and manner they may deem best) to invite and solicit the attendance of delegates from the respective cotton-growing States, at the meeting of this Convention to be held on the second Tuesday in September next.

4.—LOG STATISTICS OF THE WEST.

THE number of hogs packed at Cincinnati this season is estimated at four hundred and fifty thousand head, against three hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twelve last season. The Cincinnati Price Current has returns from one hundred and six packing places in the West, including Cincinnati, and makes the whole number packed one million seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-two, against one million four hundred and

ninety-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five last year. The whole number packed at all the places reported last year was one million eight hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, and the previous year two million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand five hundred and two. The whole number of places reported last year was one hundred and ninety. There is an increase in weight of from three to twenty pounds per hog at nearly all the places heard from, and, as a general thing, the yield of lard has been over that of last year. There can be no doubt that there is an increase in weight, as compared with last year, of not less than four per cent.

5.—THE COTTON CROP.

The following statistics appeared in the New Orleans Picayune of the 10th instant:

The period of blooming this year may be set down about the 1st to the 3d of June. Last year this point was not reached until the 24th, so that we are full three weeks ahead. We subjoin the dates of blooming, and the earliest fall frosts for the last eighteen years:

Yrs.	Blooms.	Earliest fall frost.	Crop.	Yrs.	Blooms.	Earliest fall frost.	Crop.
1840	June 6	October 25	1,634,000	1850	June 24	October 26	2,355,000
1841	June 10	October 23	1,638,000	1851	June 3	Novemb'r 6	3,615,000
1842	May 17	*October 26	2,373,000	1852	June 3	*Novemb'r 7	2,342,000
1843	June 9	October 25	2,080,000	1853	June 10	October 25	2,330,000
1844	May 25	*October 19	2,394,000	1854	June 12	Novemb'r 6	2,847,000
1845	May 30	*October 12	2,100,000	1855	May 30	*October 25	3,327,000
1846	June 10	October 19	1,773,000	1856	June 4	October 16	2,940,000
1847	May 30	*Novemb'r 19	2,347,000	1857	June 24	Novemb'r 20 est	3,075,000
1848	June 1	*Novemb'r 23	2,732,000	1858	June 1	.....	.....
1849	June 6	Novemb'r 8	2,096,000				

This table discloses that notwithstanding the very late blooming last year, the crop was singularly favored by the lateness of the fall, as frost held off until the 20th of November, which is far in excess of the ordinary average. A killing frost usually takes place between the 20th and 25th of October, so that if there be no exception to this rule next fall, the growing season will not virtually be longer than was the case last year. We have no idea of broaching the topic of growth in advance of the vicissitudes to which the plant is yet exposed, but the table above is interesting as going to show that this has not been the earliest season on record, as some people assert.

The above table is supposed to indicate that late frost adds to the crop. We cannot see that it does. The large crop years in the table are marked with a *; they are 1842, '44, '47, '48, '52, and '55. In four of these years the killing frost took place at the usual time. In the year of the earliest frost, 1845, the crop was large. It is evident, however, from the table, that no large crop ever occurred when the first bloom was after June 1, no matter when the frost set in. If the crop blooms later than June 1, it does not apparently make a full crop. The crops of 1849 and 1851 are remarkable. Thus, both bloomed June 6, and encountered frost at the same time, yet one, 1851, was 1,000,000 bales, or 50 per cent. larger than the other. The crop of 1857 bloomed on the same day as that of 1851, and encountered frost three weeks later, yet there was no more cotton. Hence, if the table proves anything at all, it proves that the mere length of the season has nothing to do with the extent of the crop.—*U. S. Economist.*

6.—WINES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA—THE WINES OF THE WEST.

ONE of our three great poets has written a prophecy which he ascribes to Cooper, namely:

—"In fifty years or sooner,
We shall export our poetry and wine;"

a prophecy which has been happily realized, and to an extent that many sensible people do not dream of. The query of Sydney Smith, "Who reads an American book?" is now answered readily by every intelligent reader on the

other side in the first person singular; and "Who drinks American wine?" could be replied to by so many people of taste and fashion in the affirmative, on the ancient hemisphere, that an American might well be surprised at finding his native sparkling Catawba so familiar at aristocratic tables there, when here they have scarcely found a way to his own. Yet such is the fact; and if our native wines are not commonly used abroad, let it be understood that one great reason is, they are too costly to come in competition with the other fine wines that have already gained a reputation in the Old World. To say that the full and generous grape flavor of our unsophisticated wines would not suit the delicate taste of the European is a mistake. Already in the choicest Old World regions of the vine, Catawbias and Isabellas are rapidly growing; and some fine morning we shall wake up to find the wines of our native grapes shipped to us, and paying duty at the custom-house for a foreign introduction. Keeping, as we do, a general look out for all fresh intelligence upon this subject; holding a correspondence with so many vine cultivators in the different States, that postage stamps are no longer a luxury; absorbing every book and treatise on the one subject, until our vinous library numbers over one hundred volumes; and in every way bringing the siftings of the whole in as brief a compass as possible to the doors of our readers, we feel happy in being able to announce that at last our national vines have become so far popularised that the value of the home production exceeds that of the consumption of foreign wines in the proportion of nearly two to one; and that with a constant increase in the home market!

If we look over our newspaper files, we find here and there items of wine-making in the United States, of little apparent value separately, but somewhat striking in the aggregate. Take, for instance, a few floating waifs in regard to Ohio. Put them together and they form an important feature of her agricultural products. Take Missouri! One of our youngest and most enterprising States has set a noble example in vine culture, that should at least be credited to her. Some of the very best wines of the western country are products of Missouri soil. That these have supplanted, in a great measure, the use of foreign wines and spirits, is a long, a very long feather in the border-ruffian cap. Honor to whom honor is due! As a nation, we must award the meed of praise to one of our younger States for that which hereafter will prove to be a prominent national benefit. If extremes sometimes show nearer kindred than sub-contraries, the States of Massachusetts and South Carolina may be cited. In the former, a large enterprise has been shown in the production of the best grapes; in the latter, a similar ambition in regard to the production of the best wines. The wine of South Carolina and the vines of Massachusetts may be generously brought in competition, without disparagement on either side.

Let us for a moment, gentle reader, take our eyes off those immense countries, Kansas and Nicaragua, and look at that little bit of contemptible territory called the United States of America. The press for a time, has ceased to thunder at the national evil; the pulpit has sheathed for a space its clerical lightning. The strong arm of the law has been nearly broken by the weight imposed upon it, but, in the meantime, some coral islands have grown, unobserved; a vineyard here and there has budded and sent forth its odors on the air, and its blossoms have borne good fruit. Interest has been awakened in regard to this new field of industry—one of our chief poets has sung his native wood-notes wild in praise of "Catawba wine;" a reform committee has advocated, in the British Parliament, a reduction of duties on foreign wines, as a means of ameliorating the inroads of intemperance, and confidently pointed to America as a probable source from whence to draw large supplies of this much wanted fluid; medical science has spoken loudly in behalf of the precious benefit which a suffering world might derive from the use of pure and unsophisticated wines. Strange as it may seem, within the last ten years there has been more inquiry for pure wines, not made for a market, in civilized, but not wine-producing countries, than there has been for the last one hundred and fifty!

If any discredit this, they are at liberty to read our wine library through; there all such doubts will be answered. But, as we have said, these coral islands of happiness, these native vineyards, are breathing and blooming around

us, and will presently become of great importance in the contemptible territory we have spoken of, and chiefly in the West and South; although our own Empire State has not neglected this source of benefit, as many of her vineyardists can testify to their great profit. And let it be recorded here that in Texas, and in Old and New Mexico, vine culture now is advancing with rapid steps. Think of one of our cities, El Paso, on the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, with her *Sequia Madre*, her nursery aqueduct irrigating vineyards, that yield a vinous revenue to her people equal to one-fifth of the value of all the wines imported in the United States! and the advices we have from the youngest State of the Confederacy are still more surprising! "In California we make wine," says a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, "very similar to the Hock, Claret, Burgundy, Port, and Greek wines, all from one species of grape, grown in our vineyards." This, of course, must be taken with all the respect due to the veracity of that excellent daily paper. (f) "An acre is expected to produce ordinarily one thousand gallons of wine per year," says the correspondent; this we may assume to be true, because it is probable. (f) We know that in Virginia the Catawba vine will yield this abundant return to the cultivator; in North Carolina, still more. "Messrs. Sansevain Brothers, of Los Angeles," says the correspondent, "have filled fifty thousand bottles of the vintage of last year, and intend to make eighty thousand bottles of the vintage of this year," (sparkling wine.) Problematical as this may appear to the general reader, it is very likely to be true. That a single wine house at Los Angeles, California, may make in two years one hundred and thirty thousand bottles of sparkling wine—a quantity quite equal or superior to that made by many of the minor houses of Rheims, and now current in the New York markets, is not only possible, but as likely to be correct, to a bottle, as any other figures in the statistics of the wealth of nations. The whole amount of wine made at Los Angeles is estimated to be three hundred and fifty thousand gallons, which, bottled and in wood, may be worth about a half million of dollars in specie, to the vine growers of California. And in this estimate must we take in consideration the mere money value of the vine? Must we not consider rather its vital influence upon our youngest, our most wealth-producing State? Are not its internal resources an effectual barrier, worthy of all good men's applause, to counteract that which has been so long and so feebly assailed as a national evil? What shall be said of the value of public opinion and public taste, if upon this point alone our opinions must be guided by the verdict on the other side of the Atlantic.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—DIALOGUES ON FREE-TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION.

NO. I.

Is the July number of the Review appeared the able free-trade report of Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, as in previous issues had appeared many other papers upon the same subject. At the close of a session of Congress when the annual appropriations have swelled in amount to between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000, and that, too, without the responsibility of any particular party or set of men, but only on account of the vices of the existing system, the attention of the public may well be awakened.

Never, at any period of our history, was there a more fitting occasion for the full discussion of the subject of direct taxation, which has been proclaimed from time to time as a sovereign panacea against the evils of excessive and unequal taxation, and a surely progressing consolidation of Government. It can do no

harm, at least, to have a fair and full discussion, and may, and we believe will, do much good. An enlightened people cannot be afraid to grapple with any subject, however new and contrary to received notions where it touches upon interests of such paramount importance. It must be satisfactory to Mr. Boyce, and to those who act with him, to know that the seed which has been sown is germinating and springing up in many sections of the land. Approving opinions are expressed by public journals of established character. Nothing, we believe, is required but time and agitation, and if we could have, as in England, free-trade associations in every county and precinct where two or three might be gathered together if no more, and from which tracts and essays should emanate, the work would speed rapidly on. For some time a journal has been issued at Columbus, Georgia, entitled the "Corner Stone," which boldly and bravely meets the issues. From its office several tracts have appeared in the shape of "dialogues," which should have a more permanent form, and we, therefore, incorporate them.

The subject is a fair one for discussion in our pages.

C. (A Politician in office.) I understand B, that you are in favor of free-trade.

B. (A Planter.) You are correctly informed. I believe God made this world for free-trade, or he would have made every part of it capable of supplying all the wants, and satisfy all the desires of all its people, that each tribe of barbarians might exist in savage independence of every other.

C. If God intended the world for free-trade, the world and all the nations of the world have been a long time finding it out.

B. Not much longer, considering the age of the world and its probable duration, than they were in finding out that the earth revolved around the sun. Not much longer than it took them to discover the power of steam, or how to transmit intelligence upon a streak of lightning; and no one's interest was opposed to those discoveries.

C. True; and I admit the novelty of a discovery is the weakest argument against it. If, however, you adopt free-trade, you will have to shoulder direct taxes, and I rather think that will drag heavily.

B. Not at all. If you had heard all when you heard I favored free-trade, you would have heard I coupled direct taxes with it. We believe that a system of taxation by which each person will be required to pay to support the Government that protects him and his property, in proportion to his ability, is fair, equal and just; and that it is the only fair, equal, and just way, and that no honest man will wish to throw his share off his own shoulders on some one else; but you say *I will have to shoulder direct taxes*. I believe you call yourself a Democrat. What system of taxation are you in favor of? I know but two—free-trade and direct taxes, or a restricted trade with a tariff. Which are you in favor of?

C. I am in favor of a tariff just high enough to defray the expenses of an economical government—a tariff for revenue only.

B. Then you are a tariff man. Now tell me, do you call the tariff that was in force in 1856 a protective tariff or a tariff for revenue only? I know Mr. Walker intended it for a revenue tariff, but the Democrats of Pennsylvania and New York demanded protection for their iron and salt-works, and he was obliged to comply. What was it from 1850 to 1857, when it was producing fifteen and twenty millions more than the Government wanted? Was it not then a protective tariff?

C. I believe I shall have to admit that, inasmuch as it produced more money than the Government needed, it became a protective tariff.

B. The Democratic power has been in power all that time, and you in Congress most of the time as a prominent member. What attempt or proposition did you make to reduce the tariff to the necessities of an economical administration? If you made any, tell me on what page of the Congressional Globe I can find it?

C. I made no proposition. First, because I knew it could not be done; second, because I knew our Northern friends would not bear it, and it would distract the party.

B. Do you mean to say our Northern Democratic friends are *protective tariff men*, and will harmonize with us on the condition that we will surrender our interest, our equality, and our rights in the Union?

C. I cannot admit all that, but I do believe a free-trade will dismember and overthrow the Democratic party, and for that reason I am opposed to it.

B. In plain English, the party might lose power and the *party leaders* look in vain for Secretaryships, Vice-Presidencies, and Presidencies, and surrender all share of the spoils, and you might have to return to the practice of the law?

C. I believe you are disposed to become personal, and as I do not desire a personal contest I must wish you a good day.

D. (*A Farmer.*) You say direct taxes are the only fair, equal, and just way to collect the taxes to support the Government. Why do you think the tariff is unjust, unfair, or unequal?

B. First, because the South, having only about two-fifths of the population, is compelled by the North to pay nearly three-fourths of the taxes.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, in 1850, found from the records at Washington, that the Government had raised nearly \$10,000,000,000; that of that amount, the South had paid in over \$7,000,000,000, and the North a little over \$2,000,000,000. That of the same money the Government spent at the North for the benefit of the Northern people, over \$700,000,000, and only a little over \$200,000,000 South. As between individuals, the tariff system is still more unjust. Mr. Astor, of New York, is worth from \$10,000,000, to \$20,000,000—the whole property of the United States is over \$10,000,000,000—the Government collected last year, by the tariff, over \$64,000,000. Mr. Astor's fair share of that \$64,000,000 is \$64,000; to pay that much by the tariff he would have to consume \$250,000 worth of foreign goods at first cost; if he consumes \$10,000 worth it is more than anybody believes; but allow he consumes \$10,000 and he pays only \$2,500 (rating tariff at twenty-five per cent.) duties or taxes, and he leaves \$61,500 for other people to pay; it is paid. The Government has got it. Who pays it? There are a large number of clerks in stores and public offices, school masters and school mistresses, mechanics with families, and good overseers with families who are compelled to make store accounts to the amount of \$100; and the tariff on that is \$25 on their labor, and it takes two thousand four hundred and sixty of these poor men to pay the \$61,500 into the treasury which Mr. Astor ought to pay, and is screened from paying. Again: Mr. C. and Mr. W. are worth \$10,000,000 between them, and they are favored as Mr. Astor is; and it takes two thousand four hundred and sixty poor men to pay their taxes, which they do not pay, or four thousand nine hundred and twenty poor men must be heavily taxed to screen three rich ones. Yet again, Mr. C. has been in Congress many years, and has always voted to give the public lands to rich speculators to build railroads; if he had to put his hand into his own pocket and take out \$32,000, his fair share of the \$64,000,000, I believe he would think twice, yes ten times, before he would vote once for such a squandering of the public money and public land.

A. (*A Merchant.*) I have heard that you say a tariff of thirty per cent. raises the price of the consumer fifty-four and a half per cent.; how do you make that out?

B. The importer lays down in New York \$100 worth of goods, for which he pays thirty per cent. tariff, which makes the goods cost him \$130; he charges the jobber ten per cent.—\$18—which makes the goods cost him (the jobber) \$148. He charges the retailer ten per cent.—\$14 30—which makes the goods cost the retailer \$157 30. He charges the consumer fifty per cent.—\$78 65—which makes the goods cost the consumer \$232 95. Now if you will run the \$100 worth of goods through the same hands at the same profits to each, leaving out thirty per cent. tariff, you will find the consumer will get them for \$181 50, or \$54 45 less than with the tariff.

D. Don't we get more for our produce in consequence of the tariff?

B. No; on the contrary, we get less by the full amount of the tariff. I think, very much more, but I can prove that much as plain as that twelve and four are sixteen. The European manufacturer comes into our market with his goods to buy our cotton, on which goods the Government makes him pay thirty per cent. tariff in advance, in gold and silver, which I contend is equal to thirty-three and one-third; he then gives the planter twelve cents for his cotton, thirty-three and one-third on twelve is four cents, which makes the cotton cost the European sixteen cents: twelve to the planter, and four to the Government. Now the manufacturer pays the sixteen cents for cotton because he believes he can do so and make a fair profit on the goods he makes of it; and if the Government would let him alone, he would give the planter sixteen as readily and as willingly as he gives the planter twelve, and the Government four. Four cents per pound is \$4 per hundred, or \$20 the bag of five hundred pounds, clear loss to the planter on each bag, \$5,000,000 loss to Georgia, and \$60,000,000 loss to the cotton States. If we could save it and get our goods low, every industrious man would get rich in a few years, and the whole South would flourish like a well cultivated garden.

A. You know England taxes us, and we ought to tax her.

B. You are entirely mistaken in two particulars: First, England does not tax our cotton; second, England cannot tax us and we cannot tax her. England attempted to tax us when we were colonies. Our fathers resisted, and that brought on the war of independence. I suppose, however, you mean England taxes our produce and we ought to tax hers. You must recollect that although restrictions on commerce greatly injure all who bear them, and thereby lessen the value of labor, yet the consumer pays the tariff and the profit on it. When our Government lays a tariff of thirty per cent. on sugar, the man who uses a dollar's worth of it pays not more than sixty cents for the sugar, and at least forty cents on account of the tariff. If the English government lays a tariff of twenty-five cents a bushel on our grain, the poor Englishman who eats the bread pays the tariff. Suppose, however, the thing could be done, let us see how it will work. You take one hundred bags of cotton to England and sell them for \$10,000; England charges you \$2,500 tariff; you come home and complain to our Government, and say, Queen Victoria charged me twenty-five per cent. for selling our produce in her market, you ought to retaliate on her. Right, says our Government. What did you bring back home? you answer, English goods. Well, says our Government, pay our collector \$2,500 for leave to sell them, and we will be even with Queen Victoria. How will it be with Mr. A? Will that sort of retaliation benefit you?

A. No, certainly.

B. Nor will it benefit any person or any nation.

A. Suppose we open our ports and let all the world bring in what they please, duty free, and the other nations keep up the tax or tariff, won't they get the advantage of us?

B. On the contrary, we will get the advantage of them. The fact is, free-trade is an improvement in commercial and political economy; I believe I might say a discovery, and the people that adopts it first will reap the greatest benefit. Again, I say, let us see how it will work: An old man owned a very large and valuable water-power which he left to his three sons, A, B, and C. They not agreeing to improve it, each man had his own mill, and each makes a good road to his mill to draw custom. A puts up a toll-gate on his road, and demands four cents a bushel for all grain hauled over it; B does the same; C, on the contrary, lets all the grain into his mill, tariff free; now don't you know as long as C can turn a stone, A and B will get no grain to grind? So England has to buy grain to feed her people, and she buys it from Poland and the United States; now if Poland tariffs her goods at thirty-three and a half per cent., and the United States lets them in tariff free, don't you see (other things being equal) England will buy no grain from Poland as long as she can get of us? Just so with everything else. If we open our ports to free trade, and other nations keep the tariff, they will each of them trade with us in preference to anybody else, and we will, in a short time, become the greatest commercial nation in the world.

2.—CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

In all of our commercial cities there is an organized body of men to whom mercantile questions are entrusted, entitled "Chambers of Commerce." In the Northern cities, these bodies exhibit great activity, and address themselves with much earnestness to the development of the commerce and other industry of their several communities. In this respect we have been deficient at the South. Can any reason be given why the Chambers at Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, &c., have not provided for those thorough and elaborate annual reports, which have added so much to the character and business relations of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, etc.? Referring to its own community, the New York Express speaks as follows:

"It is not a little remarkable that the Chamber of Commerce of the leading commerciality in the United States, should never yet have had a suite of rooms of their own, nor even have arisen to the dignity of making an annual report. The cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and even Buffalo, have made their annual reports. Boston has furnished its third annual report, and Philadelphia its twenty-seventh. In the former city a reporter is selected from among the most competent merchants of the city, and paid at the liberal rate of \$4,000 a year, to report for the Commercial Chamber of the metropolis of New England. The volume is gotten up in an elegant style of typography, and contains a vast mass of valuable information. In some of the other cities mentioned, the Chambers have enjoyed the independence of occupying buildings to which they had a personal title. Yet New York, which prides itself on being the centre of exchange for the Union, has never had a house for its Chamber of Commerce. Previous to 1835, when the old Exchange was burned, the merchants transacted their chamber business in that building. Since that time they have occupied the directors' room of the Merchants' Bank. They admit their dependence for their commercial convenience, hitherto, on charity. Even St. Louis, on the extreme borders of the Union, has erected a building at a cost of \$100,000, to which one citizen contributed \$10,000."

At the opening of the rooms, the President, PELATIAH PERREY, Esq., said that, "Heretofore the Chamber had been a sort of pilgrim wandering about without a habitation. It was first chartered by George III., in 1770, and rechartered by the State of New York, in 1784. It was, therefore, quite an ancient institution, but until the present time, had not begun to fulfill the great task allotted to it."

3.—SOUTHERN COMMERCE AND MAILS.

At the last session of Congress, Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, introduced a motion, the effect of which would be to remove the restriction which now exists against the purchase of foreign built ships, and the monopoly now in the hands of New England builders, and throw the navigation interests open to free competition. This is liberal and in the right direction—but can it be achieved?

In another place we have spoken of the Tehuantepec mail contract, which is also referred to by the Richmond South as follows:

"This bill, viewed in its ulterior bearings, is clearly the most important to the South ever introduced into the councils of the nation. British statesmen, who have carefully examined the subject, distinctly foresee that the day is not distant when the European mails, destined for the West Indies, Mexico, the Central American States, Chili, Peru, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China, &c., must pass over this continent between the Chesapeake and the Gulf. The mail matter which is now conveyed from Europe to those countries annually amounts to something like fifteen millions of letters, and an equal number of

newspapers and pamphlets. We will suppose the *Leviathan*, when completed, capable of making the run from Milford Haven to the Virginia Capes in seven days, and that the closed mails which she brings can be conveyed from thence via the overland route to the Gulf, and from the Gulf through Mexico to the Pacific in six days more; it requires no stretch of the imagination in that case to perceive that the Isthmus of Suez and the Cape of Good Hope and the St. Thomas routes will be abandoned. There is now a monthly communication to Melbourne via Alexandria from Southampton. The contract for carrying the mail by this route requires the service to be performed in fifty days. If the Pacific, with the aid of the *Leviathan*, or another vessel equally expeditious, can be reached by the Virginia Capes in thirteen days, it is not calculating too sanguinely to believe that the run from the Pacific to Melbourne will be accomplished with ease in seventeen days more—in all, from London, thirty. Thus in the American route there would be a saving of twenty days. If this can be effected, who can undertake to foretell how great will be the future of the South! Its bosom will be the highway, not only of the European mails, but of the travel and other intercourse of that hemisphere, with the world beyond us."

4.—CHARLESTON FLOUR TRADE.

WE make the following extracts from an interesting article in the *Charleston Courier* of the 9th ultimo:

We have already reported the suspension of the export trade to Spain, in consequence of the operation of duties, which will be resumed on the 1st prox., and will, in the present state of crops and prices, forbid any profitable export of American flour to Spanish ports.

The approved and established reputation of the Southern brands which seek a market through Charleston, and the energy and enterprise of our dealers, will soon, as we believe, create and open other channels of outlet and export.

The progress that has been made in the export trade in flour and wheat is indeed encouraging and suggestive, and should be kept in mind by all who are steadily and judiciously laboring to extend, promote, and diversify our commercial relations and resources. We will briefly note a few points of retrospect and survey:

Previous to 1850 the supplies of flour, wheat, &c., received in this city were exclusively from the ports northward—that is to say, from Richmond, Baltimore, and New York. In the year 1850 we began first to realize the connection by railroad with the granary of the West, and to receive supplies from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, &c.

These supplies continued with variable increase, and with a careful examination and scrutiny of all brands, until 1855, when our first export shipment was made (for a foreign port.) This occurred in August, 1855, when a cargo was shipped by Messrs. T. S. & T. G. Budd, for Rio de Janeiro. The cargo was composed chiefly of the best brands from the Etowah Mills, and the result of the adventure gave general satisfaction and encouragement.

The first cargo on Spanish account was shipped by Messrs. Hall & Co., in October, 1856, and comprised not only the best brands of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina flour, but also corresponding brands of the Baltimore and Philadelphia inspection, in order to invite and assist a comparison and trial for shipping purposes and for sea voyages. The Baltimore and Philadelphia brands which went into this cargo could only be sold at a discount in reference to the Southern brands, whose reputation was still more enhanced by the success of this adventure. This was followed by a large business for Spanish ports, which has only been interrupted recently by the controlling causes to which we have referred, and which will, in all probability, give employment to Spanish bottoms for export to other marts, as we have instanced in an experimental adventure.

This cargo, shipped by Messrs. Poujard & Salas, in the Spanish polacre *Paula*, Capt. Maristany, as we have reported, consisted of the best brands from the

Etowah Mills, Ga., Shelbyville Mills, and Rio Mills, Murfreesboro', Tenn., and will be followed soon by another from the same house.

We can have no doubt as to the success and acceptance of the brands which are thus dispatched, and we cordially wish full and complete success to this and all other enterprises of kindred purpose. In all resources of export and of flour mart, we have advantages which cannot be disputed or doubted. We have a number of dealers, and of commission houses sufficient to ensure full justice to the grower and the miller, while our merchant marine offers at all seasons access and ready shipment to any desired markets.

The only decided and positive improvement and addition to our resources that can be suggested, will be found in the reduction of the costs and charges on flour and wheat before reaching this city; and this question, we are pleased to learn, is very properly before the Chamber of Commerce. We therefore await the report and action of their committee, the success of which we cannot permit ourselves to doubt.

5.—NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The spirit and enterprise exhibited by Norfolk, should incite the rivalry of her sisters of the South, and in an especial manner, should her course be imitated in the publication from her Chamber of Commerce of annual reports like the one which is on the table before us. It is an excellent compilation of useful statistics from which it affords us pleasure to extract:

HEALTH—The epidemic of 1855 is clearly traceable to importation, and was not endemic. During the interval between the camp sickness of 1812 and the epidemic of 1855, Norfolk was one of the healthiest cities in the State; and we would further say, that in the two years from January, 1856, to January, 1858, the total number of deaths of white persons was only 454, of all ages, circumstances, and conditions, by accident as well as disease. If we take from this number one-half for infants under five years of age, we have only 227 remaining—and if we take from the latter number one-fourth for deaths by casualty, and of strangers, sailors, and others not citizens, we reduce the mortality among the resident white population of five years of age and upwards, to 176, or one and two-thirds per week. These remarkable facts are corroborated by the healthy appearance of our people.

VEGETABLE OR TRUCK TRADE—The following is the quantity shipped during June and July of last year:

	Packages.
New York.....	50,504
Philadelphia.....	4,329
Baltimore.....	40,216
Richmond.....	2,050
Total.....	96,096

These were forwarded by the *regular* steamers engaged in the trade. Other boats are known to have carried off a considerable quantity not here enumerated. The *packages* consisted of flour barrels and boxes, containing about twelve pecks. If we estimate the average value of these packages at \$3 50-100, (which is a low figure,) we have the sum of \$336,751 50 as the value of the two months' trade. Should it continue to increase as rapidly as heretofore, the trade will in a few years be worth full \$1,000,000 per annum. The shipments commence about 20th of May, and continue about three months.

NORFOLK FARMS.—To show the profit made upon these farms, we give the following statistics, which were gathered from the Report of the Committee on Farms of the Seaboard Agricultural Society for the year 1856. The Committee report that four farms were offered as competitors for the premium, with the annexed returns of their sales, expenses, and profits:

1st.—"The Armistead Farm," 100 acres, (originally poor.)

Gross amount sales for the year..... \$17,128 28
Expenses, including everything..... 6,590 78

Leaving a profit of \$10,537 50, or \$105 37 per acre for the entire farm.

2d.—The "View Farm," of 100 acres.

Gross amount sales..... \$13,852 81
Expenses, including everything..... 6,500 00

Leaving a total profit of \$7,352 81, or \$73 52-100 per acre for the entire farm.

It should however be remarked that a portion of the money charged as "expenses" on this farm, was expended in the purchase of stock, agricultural implements, &c., which could not have been legitimately charged against the farm expenses of that year.

3d.—"Mercer & Ivans" farm, of 20 acres.

Gross amount sales..... \$6,000
Expenses..... 2,500

Leaving a profit of \$3,500, or \$175 per acre for the entire farm.

4th.—The "Wilson Farm," of 25 acres.

Gross amount sales..... \$7,584 62
Expenses of all kinds..... 3,371 45

Showing a profit of \$4,213 17, or \$120 37 per acre for the entire farm.

TABLE OF EXPORTS OF NORFOLK.

A Table showing the principal articles exported, Coastwise and Foreign, from the Port of Norfolk, from 1st of May, 1857, to 1st May, 1858.

		Coastwise.	Foreign.
Apples, (dried).....	barrels.....	4,265	
Beans.....	bushels.....	200	
Corn.....	bushels.....	1,963,781	105,998
Cotton.....	bales.....	6,174	
Fish.....	barrels.....	4,100	
Flour.....	barrels.....	2,559	14,860
Flaxseed.....	bushels.....	2,224	
Hides.....	value.....	\$20,365	
Lumber.....	feet.....	126,000	
Naval Stores.....	barrels.....	13,463	2,132
Oats.....	bushels.....	15,726	8,000
Peas.....	bushels.....	31,376	492
Peanuts.....	bushels.....	117,284	
Spts. Turpentine.....	gallons.....	8,785	3,150
Staves.....	.....	1,190,872	6,454,000
Shingles.....	.....	5,857,355	7,622,855
Turpentine, (crude).....	barrels.....	1,434	
Wheat.....	bushels.....	206,569	1,710

There were also exported to foreign countries 2,272 bushels of meal, 27 hogsheads of tobacco, and lumber to the value of \$46,867.

NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG ROAD.—This road, of eighty miles length, is expected to be ready for active business by the end of August. The capital stock of the company is by law \$1,500 000. Of this sum, the city of Norfolk has taken \$500,000, individuals \$50,000, and the State, upon the *pari passu* principle, has subscribed \$825,000, which makes the total available capital \$1,375,000.

The country through which the road passes is well cultivated, and produces fine crops of wheat, corn, peas, potatoes, and vegetables. The fine original growth of timber, in lower Virginia, is found in countless acres along this road. The productions of the field and forest of the country contiguous to the work, will be alone sufficient to sustain it. Its position, however, as the terminal

link in the great chain of one thousand miles, reaching from Memphis to Norfolk, must ensure for it a revenue of profit and an impulse of prosperity for Norfolk.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE ROAD.—This road runs from the Portsmouth side of Norfolk harbor, eighty miles, to Weldon, North Carolina, where it has connections with the great South and North line of Railroads, and, also, by Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, with the North Carolina Central. Both the roads, with which the Seaboard road connects at Weldon, extend to and beyond New Orleans, and, with their branches, form a railway connection with every part of the South and Southwest, with capacity to command an immense amount of travel and freight, whenever the latter is fully brought out. The North Carolina Central passes through the richest and most highly cultivated portions of the State, and drains a country of great agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral capacities.

Probable tonnage received at Norfolk Harbor from the various avenues of the Interior.

Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad.....	18,421 tons.
Chesapeake Bay, James River, &c., estimated.....	20,000 "
Dismal Swamp Canal, estimated.....	200,000 "
	<hr/>
	248,421 "

Which shows that amount of tonnage of the various domestic products, upon which to sustain a *present* foreign or coastwise trade.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—The references to this are so interesting, that we refer them to another number of the review.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.—In our last number the reader will find an able analysis of the value of this work. It is estimated that, when completed, the produce of North Carolina will pour through it, into Norfolk, to the following extent:

(From the North Carolina Senate Report.)

Bales of Cotton.....	17,500	Weight in tons..	3,500
Barrels Fish.....	40,000	"	6,000
" Naval Stores.....	80,000	"	12,000
Bushels Corn.....	2,000,000	"	57,100
" Wheat.....	250,000	"	7,500
" Peas.....	50,000	"	1,500
" Potatoes.....	200,000	"	4,500
Timber, cubic feet.....	500,000	"	8,333
Lumber, superficial feet.....	10,000,000	"	17,500
Oak Staves.....	10,500,000	"	26,250
Cypress and Juniper Shingles..	60,000,000	"	60,000
Vessel loads fresh Fish.....	200	"	10,000
" " Vegetables.....	300	"	15,000
Cords of Fire Wood.....	50,000	"	100,000
			<hr/>
Total tons.....			329,183

WATER LINE TO THE OHIO.—The connection by canal of the James and Kanawha rivers is ably advocated as being of the widest importance to Norfolk, in opening to her the resources of the Ohio, the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

COMMERCIAL POSITION OF NORFOLK.—The harbor of Norfolk has long been conspicuous as one of the best maritime stations of the country, if not of the world. Situated at the very centre of our Atlantic coast, unsurpassed in depth of water, in extent, safety, convenience, and accessibility, its superiority is too manifest to admit of cavil.

Such a combination of advantages naturally leads us to look for an adequate result in the extent of its trade; and, accordingly, we find, that prior to the

war of 1812, the commerce of Norfolk exceeded that of any other city in the Union. Since that period our maritime trade has steadily decreased, while that of other cities, inferior to us in every point of natural advantage, has continued to grow and to flourish until we are left far behind, and are almost forgotten in the race. This anomaly in the laws of trade requires some explanation from us, and it would, perhaps, be the shortest as well as the truest explanation, to say that all our apparent advantages have been so many curses in disguise. Nature had done so much for us that we did nothing for ourselves. And while our rivals for the great and growing foreign trade of the country were using every exertion to divert it to themselves, by means of *artificial* avenues, we sat idly by, relying solely on our great *natural* advantages. The result has proven that energy and enterprise are superior to, and can overcome natural disabilities.

6.—A NEW SPIRIT IN VICKSBURG.

We perceive that Vicksburg is at last aroused to a sense of her dangers, growing out of the mutations of trade. At a recent meeting of the citizens, able committees were appointed to examine and report upon the following points:

1. To inquire into the policy of establishing in or near this city, a cotton manufactory, its probable cost, and what funds could probably be raised to erect the same, and to enquire also into all matters connected with the same. This committee shall likewise be empowered to consider what other manufactories could be established advantageously in or near this city.
2. To enquire as to the policy, duty, and means of establishing a line of packets between Vicksburg and Napoleon and Memphis, and to furnish statistics about the same.
3. To enquire into the navigation of the Yazoo river, and its tributaries, and to give full information in the premises.
4. As to the policy and expediency of the city taking stock in the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and how and when the same can be done.
5. As to the policy and expediency, and the ways and means of establishing a line of freight packets from Vicksburg to New Orleans, so as to have cotton and other freight conveyed to and from said cities as cheaply and speedily as possible, and as safely.
6. To suggest any other measures that may promote and advance the interest of this city.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1.—MISSISSIPPI SEEKING A GULF OUTLET.

The people of Mississippi are again actively employed in considering the advantage and feasibility of connecting her other railroad works with a road which shall extend to the Gulf of Mexico, somewhere in the vicinity of Ship Island, and thus create an outlet for her productions, and a commercial city at that point. This is a project which was broached as early as 1837, and has from time to time received the favoring consideration of the Legislature. The most liberal charters and grants have been made. At the last session a new and far more liberal charter than ever was granted, and commissioners were appointed, who have issued a very elaborate and able address to the people. In his report the engineer says:

"The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad is projected on the ground that a seaport may be established on the Gulf coast within the limits of the State of

Mississippi, thus completing her commercial facilities within herself, and enabling her not only to reap the harvest of her own rich production, but to share likewise those of her sister States. To this point, our road is to be the main trunk line and principal feeder, and as such alone can we discuss it, in regard to the question of location."

We proceed to make several extracts from the address of the Commissioners. As a citizen of Louisiana, we have no objection to the enterprises of our neighbors, but, on the contrary, ever held the doctrine that competition is the life of all industry and trade. New Orleans and Mobile will not lumber in the race.

A complete hydrographic survey, the necessity of which is pointed out by Mr. Robinson, is fortunately furnished to us by the accurate survey of Ship Island harbor made by the United States Coast Survey. We find from authentic maps of that survey a harbor on our southern coast of twenty miles in length by ten miles in breadth, with an average depth of water twenty to twenty-four feet, sufficient for the largest class of ships, *and greater by six to ten feet than the depth of water on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi over which every ship arriving at, or departing from New Orleans must pass with the assistance of tow-boats.* The fact that such a harbor exists is not mere matter of speculation or conjecture. Ships drawing over twenty feet of water, that could by no means reach New Orleans, are often to be found loading at Ship Island with lumber and other products of our southern coast for the distant shores of England and France, and of Australia. On the cargo of such a ship, the saving of expense in favor of Ship Island harbor, as compared with that of New Orleans, is known to be about two thousand dollars—a sum quite sufficient to divert a large amount of the foreign trade to our State.

While every portion of our State would derive benefit from the construction of the proposed road, the counties of Rankin, Simpson, Lawrence, Covington, Marion, Hancock, Perry, and Harrison, would derive the largest benefit, in the increased value it would give to their lands, by opening a ready market for all their production.

The cost of the road, as estimated by Powhattan Robinson, Esq., the Engineer, is.....	\$2,991,500
The Internal Improvement fund amounts to.....	733,950
The three per cent. fund.....	104,750
The lands donated by Congress may be estimated at 200,000 acres, at \$1 25 per acre.....	250,000
	<hr/> 1,068,700

Leaving to be otherwise provided for..... \$1,902,860

But whether we remain in the Union or go out of the Union, the course of events clearly indicates that the States in which slavery exists, as the essential basis of their prosperity and power, will be driven to maintain it on their own responsibility and resources. Mere political guarantees, however solemnly entered into, prove to be unavailing. It becomes us, therefore, to place our State in a position in which she will be able, at least, to exert some influence on her own destiny. In her present situation she is without her just influence in the Union, and separated from it she must drift with the current of events, exerting but little, if any, control over them. It is now apparent that the fate of slavery rests with those States and countries which border on the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean sea. The question of supremacy on this continent will find its solution there, and the ability of the slave States to maintain their footing, will depend mainly upon the extent to which they may acquire influence on that theatre. It is our duty to ourselves and to the South, to build up and strengthen our influence on the Gulf. In the event of a rupture of the Union, or should events hasten the collision which must sooner or later take place on Southern waters, how much would our position be improved and our influence increased, if, by means of a great thoroughfare of travel and transportation, our harbor should be connected with our great cotton growing region,

and a large commercial city spring up there, as it will from the known laws of trade and navigation. At all events the State of Mississippi would have the security of an untrammelled and independent connection with the markets of the world. We have argued ourselves into the belief that we have the right to assume the position of an independent State. We should then be able to assume it with confidence, and to maintain it with success.

We do not hesitate to condemn the man whom nature has endowed with great energies, but who, failing to exert them for himself or for others, wastes them in idle pleasures, or suffers them to waste in inactivity. A larger measure of blame attaches to a State which can do much and yet does nothing; neglecting all the advantages which she derives from abundant resources and a favorable geographical position. We have a front on the Gulf of Mexico more than sixty miles in extent, with a fine harbor. The most magnificent stream in the world washes our western border. We have soil of great and varied capacity for production, but especially yielding an abundance of that product which exerts the widest and most decisive influence on the commerce of the world. We are fortunately placed near the seat of empire. We are part owners of the great river, and part owners of the great gulf into which it empties. Our position compels us to be parties to the important transactions of which the Gulf of Mexico is the destined theatre. Let us sustain the part which nature seems to have designed for us. No purely agricultural people ever attained a high position in the world. Let us make the effort, in which we will be so much assisted by our position and resources, to combine commerce with agriculture, and these uniting, will soon bring into existence manufactures and the arts, and we shall thus present the noble spectacle of a well-ordered State, complete in all her appointments. We are deficient in those things which railroads and commerce supply. They will diversify and multiply our pursuits, and fill up that void which exists here between the planter and the learned professions, and give useful occupation to the race of loungers who complain, with some reason, of "nothing to do." It is a well known fact that that class of men who have the talent and inclination to engage in mercantile pursuits on a large scale, abandon our State and employ their capital and abilities elsewhere. That class of men who have given to England her vast empire, and elevated her to the splendid position she occupies among the nations of the earth; the class which has built up the great commonwealth of New York, is represented in Mississippi, in a great measure, by shop keepers of that race of men who live under the curse of lost nationality. This evil results from the want of a great commercial emporium in the State. We are in contact with the great highways of trade, and might become formidable competitors for that rich commerce which, great as it now is, is yet in its infancy.

State pride is gratified with the dubious honor of having judiciously applied certain trust funds, for which we are indebted to the bounty of the national government, to enterprises set on foot by these cities who are competing in our borders for the largest share of our great resources. This is Mississippi, whose taxable property amounts to *over four hundred millions of dollars!* This is Mississippi, lying in the very track of the richest commerce in the world! This is Mississippi, with her fine harbor and great river! This is Mississippi, in an age marked by a spirit of enterprise which spurs all obstacles, and at the crisis of the great game of empire and influence, in which her sister States are engaged with a noble rivalry! We are like those northern militia who stood debating a point of constitutional law, in full view of the battle on which their country's honor was staked.

It requires no argument to convince a reasonable mind that, with the great lines of railroad which connect us with almost every part of the Union, completed as they will be in a very short time, and followed by a first class road connecting those lines, at or near the centre of our State, with our harbor on the Gulf coast, a large city will spring up there, in spite of the rivalry of Mobile and New Orleans. The laws of trade and navigation are inexorable. They defy all combinations, and baffle the skill of the financier. The foreign merchant is not attached to any particular port in the United States, unless

that port offers advantages in respect to the matter of pecuniary profit. If we place our cotton on our sea-board, at a point where vessels may come and receive it with less expense, and in a shorter time than is required at other ports, there they will come to receive cargoes. This advantage we will have. The consequences which will follow the growth of a large commercial town on the sea-board may be readily foreseen. A large addition to the capital and resources of the State, an important addition to our influence on the Gulf, the creation of a great controlling centre of business and trade, a secure outlet for our great productions under our own immediate control, would be the results. The contributions by which we annually swell the stream of wealth which is flowing to the cities of our sister States would enrich our own, and a great commercial interest would be added to a great planting and producing interest.

Under the natural operation of these influences, the State of Mississippi must take a high rank in the Union or out of the Union.

2.—THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE REVIVED.

THE early readers of the Review will remember the numerous papers which were published in it in advocacy of this great route, and illustrative by a thousand facts and figures of its manifold advantages over all others. We were, ourselves, one of the small party of seven or eight who met in a private office on Exchange Place, in New Orleans, ten years ago, when a discussion took place, which was reported in the papers of the next morning, and first introduced the subject in a practical shape to the people of that city. Immediately subscriptions were raised, and a company was incorporated, which conducted the most extensive surveys. Angry political discussions, and scrambles intervened, and questions growing out of the action of Mexico in the premises—the result of which, was to destroy the enthusiasm which had been created, and well nigh to prostrate the enterprise. The scales have at last turned, and the recent mail contract entered into by the Government with the company, gives a new phase to the whole matter. The following remarks from the *Washington States* sums up many of the arguments in favor of this route:

That the route is the best, because the shortest and most healthy, has been very satisfactorily proved by the results of the survey of Barnard and Williams, and the reports attached to and embodied in their publication. Mr. P. E. Trastour reports that the Transit goes through a beautiful country, perfectly healthy, possessing mineral wealth, and offering, with a great variety of sites and climates, immense agricultural resources, from its superior soil. In the scientific report of Dr. Thomas Antisell, on the geology and mineralogy of the Isthmus, sufficient evidence is adduced to sustain Mr. Trastour touching the wealth and health of the locality. The mineral wealth of the Tehuantepec is of old recognition; and touching the health the report speaks thus conclusively:

"Compared with other places selected for forming a junction between the two oceans, this Isthmus has peculiar advantages. With less alluvial land at the sea level, it is more healthy than San Juan de Nicaragua; and, from its more northern latitude, its mean annual temperature is less than that of Nicaragua or of Panama. The latter place has, indeed, a temperature and climate truly torrid."

So much for health, which must be a primary consideration in all such enterprises. Coming next to the natural advantages of the position, it would seem that nature intended it for the highway of the world, no matter what the Emperor Napoleon may think of the Nicaragua line. Regarding it with reference to the growing necessities of American, European, Asiatic, or Austrian trade and travel, a few facts will set the mind easy as to Tehuantepec being the most favorable point at which communications between the oceans can be established. The following table, showing the distance of San Francisco from England, New York, and New Orleans, by the various routes, will sufficiently explain the pre-eminence of Tehuantepec:

From England to San Francisco, in nautical miles.

Round Cape Horn.....	13,624
By Panama route.....	7,502
Nicaragua route.....	7,041
Tehuantepec route.....	6,671

Thus, England, by the Tehuantepec route, will save some 6,953 miles, or lessen the distance to California more than one-half what it is by Cape Horn, making the journey between three and five days less than by the other Isthmus routes.

From New York to San Francisco.

By Cape Horn.....	14,194
Havana.....	4,992
Nicaragua.....	4,531
Tehuantepec.....	3,804

From New Orleans to San Francisco.

By Panama route.....	4,505
Nicaragua route.....	3,767
Tehuantepec route.....	2,704

We need make no special deductions from these figures. Every child can see the importance of the Tehuantepec route, when written in such statistical simplicity.

In connection with the recent arrangement for the conveyance of the mails from New York to New Orleans in three days and ten hours, this line will lessen the trip to San Francisco several days, which will certainly be an advantage to our commercial community, to say nothing of strengthening the social and political ties between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Then, again, China and India may be reached fourteen days sooner by this than by the Old World route, thus:

Liverpool to Canton, via Suez.....	54 days.
" " " Panama.....	50 "
" " " Tehuantepec.....	40 "

The statistics of travel exhibit the resources which must crown this route. Captain Cram's estimates show eighty thousand persons, and fifty-three thousand others in the Australian trade, as yearly crossing the Isthmus. The statistics since 1849 substantiate these figures. Being the shortest, healthiest, and cheapest route, of course it is but reasonable to suppose that all, or the greater portion, of this traffic will be by the Tehuantepec route. Thus the Government of the United States may well feel proud in extending its mail patronage to a company which will insure such character to the commercial enterprise of the Republic.

3.—HOUSTON AND BRAZORIA RAILROAD.

That portion of the road which extends to Columbia is now ready for the iron, and that to Wharton is now being located.

The estimate of traffic on the road, as are all the estimates yet made in connection with the enterprise, is an exceedingly safe one. We copy it:

7,000 hogsheds of sugar, at \$3 per hhd.....	\$21,000
10,000 barrels of molasses, at \$1 25 per bbl.....	12,500
4,500 bales of cotton, at \$1 per bale.....	4,500
Corn, hides, and other country produce.....	5,000
Passengers, both ways.....	18,000
Down freights, including light and heavy merchandise, lumber, staves, machinery, &c.....	35,000
Mail service.....	4,000

Total.....\$100,000

This will considerably more than pay the running expenses and interest on the cost of the road, and with the natural increase which the road is sure to create in the traffic, will enable it, in a few years, to repay every dollar of the State loan from the earnings of the road.

4.—PROBABLE EXTENT OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE INTERIOR WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES;

INCLUDING THE RIVERS, BAYOUS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH THE MISSISSIPPI BY CHANNELS NAVIGABLE FOR STEAMERS. BY S. H. LONG, LT. COL. CORPS TOP. ENGINEERS.

Mississippi and its branches, bayous, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mississippi proper.....	2,000	Spring.....	50
St. Croix.....	80	Arkansas.....	600
Min. or St. Peter's.....	120	Canadian.....	60
Chippeway.....	70	Neosho.....	60
Black.....	60	Yazoo.....	300
Wisconsin.....	180	Tallahatchie.....	300
Rock.....	250	Yalabusha.....	130
Iowa.....	110	Big Sunflower.....	80
Cedar.....	60	Little Sunflower.....	70
Des Moines.....	250	Big Black.....	150
Illinois.....	245	Bayou de Glaze.....	90
Maramec.....	60	Bayou Care.....	140
Kaskaska.....	150	Bayou Range.....	40
Big Muddy.....	5	Bayou La Fourche.....	60
Obron.....	60	Bayou Plaquemine.....	12
Forked Deer.....	195	Bayou Teehe.....	96
Big Hatchie.....	75	Grand River.....	12
St. Francis.....	300	Bayou Sorrelle.....	12
White.....	500	Bayou Chien.....	5
Big Black.....	60		

Missouri and its branches.

Missouri proper.....	1,800	Kansas.....	150
Yellow Stone.....	300	Oaage.....	275
Platte or Nebraska.....	40	Grande.....	90

Ohio and its branches.

Ohio proper.....	1,000	Kentucky.....	62
Alleghany.....	200	Salt.....	35
Monongahela.....	60	Green.....	160
Muskingum.....	70	Barren.....	30
Kanawha.....	65	Wabash.....	400
Big Sandy.....	50	Cumberland.....	400
Scioto.....	50	Tennessee.....	720

Red River and its branches, bayous, &c.

Red River proper.....	1,500	Tensas.....	150
Washita.....	275	Lake Bistenaw.....	60
Saline.....	100	Sulphur Fork.....	100
Little Missouri.....	50	Little River.....	65
Bayou de Arbonne.....	60	Kiamichi.....	40
Bayou Bartholomew.....	150	Boggy.....	40
Bayou Boeuf.....	150	Bayou Pierre.....	150
Bayou Macon.....	175	Achafalaya.....	360
Bayou Louis.....	30	Lake Caddo.....	75

Recapitulation.

Mississippi and its branches, bayous, &c.....	7,097
Missouri and its branches.....	2,655
Ohio and its branches.....	3,192
Red River and its branches, bayous, &c.....	3,630

Grand total of interior waters navigable for steamers.....16,674

—From a Report to Congress by Col. Abert, 12th January, 1843. See also Compendium of the Census for some similar statistics.

5.—UNITED STATES AND RAILROAD EXPENDITURE.

A table showing the expenses of the General Government, exclusive of the public debt, and the population shown by census, during each decimal year, and 1857.

Years.	Expenses.	Population.	Rate for an inhabitant.
1789*-90-91.....	\$1,919,589 52	3,929,827	48
1800.....	4,981,669 99	5,305,925	90
1810.....	5,811,082 28	7,239,814	73
1820.....	13,134,530 57	9,638,131	\$1 35
1830.....	13,229,533 33	12,866,020	1 03
1840.....	24,139,920 11	17,069,453	1 41
1850.....	37,165,990 09	23,191,876	1 60
1857.....	65,032,559 76	.....	.....
1858.....	†83,313,989 00	†28,000,000	2 98
1859.....	†93,000,000 00	.....	.....

This table is worthy of attentive consideration.

Since 1830 we have built nearly twenty-seven thousand miles of railroad, which have cost, on an average, \$35,000 per mile, or about \$945,000,000.

The following statement will show the number of miles annually opened, to the first of January in each year, since 1848, with their cost each year, and the total cost:

	Number of miles.	Annual increase.	Cost for year.	Total cost.
1848.....	5,265	.....	.....	\$184,275,000
1849.....	5,195	932	\$32,620,000	216,895,000
1850.....	7,350	1,253	43,855,000	260,750,000
1851.....	8,856	1,506	53,710,000	313,460,000
1852.....	10,878	2,022	70,770,000	385,230,000
1853.....	13,315	2,437	85,295,000	470,525,000
1854.....	15,511	2,196	76,860,000	547,385,000
1855.....	18,438	3,927	107,445,000	654,830,000
1856.....	21,449	2,009	70,315,000	750,715,000
1857.....	24,290	2,841	99,435,000	850,150,000
1858.....	26,210	1,920	67,200,000	917,350,000

The total receipts on the roads have been about twelve per cent. on their cost, and the net proceeds about five per cent. The following statement will show the receipts, running expenses, and net earnings to the 1st of January in each year:

	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.
1848.....	\$22,113,000	\$12,899,250	\$9,213,750
1849.....	26,026,400	15,181,650	10,844,750
1850.....	31,290,000	18,255,500	13,037,500
1851.....	37,615,200	21,942,200	15,673,000
1852.....	45,979,600	26,716,100	19,261,500
1853.....	56,463,000	32,936,750	23,526,250
1854.....	65,681,400	38,312,150	27,369,250
1855.....	77,572,600	44,838,100	32,741,500
1856.....	87,017,400	50,760,150	36,257,250
1857.....	98,949,600	57,720,600	41,229,000
1858.....	106,013,600	61,424,200	44,589,400

From these tables it will be seen that the amount annually expended in the construction of railroads since 1850 has largely exceeded the whole expenditures of Government, and that the railroad receipts for the same years have surpassed the Government receipts. Indeed the working expenses of railroads very nearly equal the working expenses of Government; and the entire expenditure is in the hands of a few men, who are accountable to no intelligent head for its use.—*Railroad Journal*.

* This includes expenditures from March 4, 1789, to December 30, 1791.†

† Estimated.

6.—SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

This road continues to be one of the best managed and most prosperous roads of the South. The receipts of produce for the first five months of 1858, were as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Cotton.....	140,177	195,506 bales.
Merchandise.....	5,717	4,232 mds.
Grain.....	57,840	45,502 bushels.
Flour.....	28,842	26,079 barrels.
Flour.....	32,906	64,996 sacks.
Naval Stores.....	3,901	4,419 barrels.
Live stock.....	4,985	5,875 head.

The increase in the up freights, during the first five months of 1858, amounts to \$3,449 39; in the down freight to \$17,241 30, and in minor sources there has been an increase of \$45 32. The decrease in up passenger fare is \$2,106 34, and in passage fare down, \$3,242 46.

7.—MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Our interest in this road cannot easily abate, in whatever intervals of time or distance it is regarded, being akin to the interest of the parent in his offspring, although our claim is to a divided paternity. Years ago, alas! when youth and hope were a richer heritage than all that has been enjoyed since, under the boiling summer's sun, and at the risk of fevers and other bodily mishaps, we traveled, as a labor of love, with a friend, over nearly every foot of the route, with the view of awakening the people to a sense of its importance. It was a pleasant, though laborious undertaking; and we were treated with a good old fashioned, never to be forgotten, hospitality at every step, though regarded a little more visionary and impracticable than was altogether safe. Our Mississippi friends have since then worked bravely and boldly, and we rejoice to chronicle their doings:

The whole amount expended on the road thus far has been \$2,500,000. The income during the last fiscal year was \$108,000.

The stockholders authorized the directory to issue bonds bearing ten per cent., to raise the amount which may be needed.

The old directors were all re-elected, except one, who declined re-election. The directors are:

From Marshal—A. M. Clayton, Walter Goodman.

Lafayette—Jas. Brown, M. M. Pegues.

Yalabusha—H. Torrance, A. S. Brown, P. R. Leigh.

Carroll—C. M. Vaden, G. F. Neill, Wm. Booth.

Holmes—A. M. West, E. Taylor.

Madison—J. R. Davis.

Walter Goodman was unanimously re-elected President; A. J. McConico, Secretary; and W. F. Mason, Treasurer.

Bonds to the amount of \$74,000 were sold since the directory met at this place; of this amount \$14,500 was taken for the specific purpose of completing the road to Grenada, and of this \$4,000 was contributed by citizens of Marshall; \$1,000 by citizens of Lafayette; and \$2,000 by citizens of Carroll.

President Goodman is sanguine that he can get the iron on liberal and accommodating terms in Europe, and with this view, and also to advance the financial operations of the Company, he expects to leave for Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

1—EXTENSION OF THE GOLD REGION—BRITISH AMERICA AND CALIFORNIA.

THE whole Pacific coast of North America seems to be in a state of excitement on account of the of late discoveries of gold in the British Possessions, in the vicinity of Fraser's river, in the territory now under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company. While there is yet great doubt with regard to the extent of the gold in that region, enough has been developed to lead to the conclusion that it may not unlikely prove as rich, and its mining as remunerative as has been the case in California. Of course there is great excitement and, as a consequence, great folly on the subject; thousands of persons flocking there with a sort of undefined idea of realizing a fortune in a brief period, but more likely to share the usual lot of the adventurers in California, in Australia, and elsewhere, who have preceded them.

It is not to the immediate and direct success or failure of the rash men who are rushing so prematurely to the new diggings that we attach great importance. Should the supply of gold prove as abundant as in California, the business of mining it will in time become systematic and regular, returning a fair compensation for the labor and the capital invested. The business of picking up gold as we would paving stones is not generally a lasting, or in many instances a remunerative one; for the reason that there is not such a profuse distribution of the solid lumps as to afford an average certainty of compensation for the labor of hunting for them; and also because the ownership or control of the soil usually vests in somebody or some authority requiring a due regard for individual rights. Hence picking up gold is not a business to be engaged in at pleasure in all places and at all times.

There are, however, important considerations connected with this subject which we deem worthy of mention. The first relates to the effect which those discoveries, and the excitement and emigration consequent thereon, are likely to have upon the business of California and Oregon, from which the principal drain must first be made; and the influences which they may have upon the future condition and government of the territory embraced within the present jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon the first of these points we have before us a letter from a well-informed source in California, received by the last steamer, which is so clear, full, and sensible that we are sure our readers will be pleased with the following extract. The writer, after propounding the question which we are considering, goes on to say, that—

"No one can predict the future; but our opinion is this, it will injure our State for six months or a year to come, and after that it will do us immense good. We have already lost twenty-five hundred or three thousand good working men, and our steamer to-morrow will have five or six hundred more. The excitement is steadily increasing; labor will advance so much that our mines and manufactories, in many localities, will be compelled to suspend operations for a time; and our own receipts of gold will show a diminution from the present yield. This of course is against us, and we fear will produce some stagnation throughout the State. Now, nearly all the supplies to support this new country will be taken from this place for at least a year. Our loss in population will be made up next summer by the immigration across the plains, and they will arrive in a better condition than those who come out by sea, as they have their farming implements and some stock on hand. Then the immigration from Canada and England will be very large when it is known mines are on their own territory and under their own laws.

"Another grand thing for this country is, that we shall have a market for our surplus wheat. This question has long been a difficult one to answer, 'What shall we do with our products when more land is under cultivation?' and it has proved too serious for any one to solve; but now the thing is clear

in a moment—here is a vast northern territory, a perfect wilderness, which may soon contain a large population, and Oregon and California must send them bread. It really looks like an interposition of Providence to aid us in carrying out the grand work of civilization of this Western slope, which tends to mix the Mongolian and Saxon races in close intercourse before bringing the former to forewear their idols and embrace christianity. But we must stop, and you will excuse our writing so much on this head. The subject is vast, and opinions are useless; we might fill sheets, and give you no information after all."

On the other point to which we have alluded—the effect of these gold discoveries upon the future government of the territory in question—Great Britain and her North American subjects may be said to be more directly and immediately interested; but the Government and people of the United States cannot be indifferent to the condition of the territory and people on this continent not politically united with us. The British possessions in North America exceed in extent those of the United States; but their population and productions, as compared with ours, are quite limited, and their situation and climate forbid any comparison between the Northwestern portions and the States of the American Union.

The Hudson's Bay territory contains 2,190,000 square miles, while all the other British North American possessions, including Canada East and West, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and Labrador, cover an area of only 886,900 square miles. The latter, however, contain a population of 2,508,782, while the immense territory of Hudson's Bay numbers only a population of 180,000. Its government is vested in the Hudson's Bay Company, which was chartered by King Charles II in 1670. This charter, with its subsequent renewals, will expire at no distant day. In view of this expiration the question of the future government of the territory has been freely discussed in Canada, and has been the subject of proceedings in the Canadian Parliament, with the view of preventing a further extension, and of bringing it under the jurisdiction of the other British Provinces.

It is known, also, that the leading statesmen in Canada, and it is thought members of the home Government also, have lately been contemplating a movement for the extension of the great railway lines now reaching through Canada to the Pacific ocean, traversing the whole distance through British possessions. Formidable as this project appears, it has no doubt been seriously entertained, and when we consider the aid which the English Government would be likely to afford, it is not altogether an impossible undertaking.

Should the discoveries of gold in the neighborhood of Puget Sound prove, as is not unlikely, judging from our experience in California, but the prelude to more extensive mineral fields in the interior, the effect must be to attract a large population to that region, and to build up, in a brief space of time, a powerful interest there, which will not fail to exert important influences upon the subjects to which we have alluded. Such a community would hardly consent long to be subject to the Hudson's Bay Company, nor is it clear that they would be more likely to consent to a political connection with Canada. The first rush will be from the United States; but subsequent events may modify the character and tone of the emigration, so that it would not be safe to predict what may be the sentiments or the political views of the large population which will probably soon gather in that region. It is a topic of no little interest and importance, and may exercise a powerful influence upon the relations between England and this country.—*Journal of Commerce.*

3.—PROGRESS OF THE COAL TRADE.

The statistics of the coal trade, for thirty-two years, show a remarkable increase in the amount and value of the production of coal. At the present time the value of the coal annually mined in this country is nearly equal to the yearly production of gold in California. And at the present rate of increase, the coal crops will soon be of greater value. It appears that in 1820, the first year in which coal was mined in our State, the amount of production

was but three hundred and sixty-five tons all told. The advance to the present time may be judged by the increase at the respective intervals marked below:

Production in 1825.....	34,883 tons.
" 1830.....	174,764 "
" 1835.....	560,758 "
" 1840.....	805,414 "
" 1845.....	2,028,052 "
" 1850.....	3,332,614 "
" 1857.....	7,863,948 "

We now are but at the beginning of the development of our gigantic national resources, and the present amount of coal sent to market from our own immediate coal fields will, fifty years hence, appear as inconsiderable as the amount sent twenty-five years ago does to us now. Great Britain, with an area of coal deposits less than 12,000 square miles, and a population of about *thirty* million inhabitants, raises at the present time nearly sixty-eight millions of tons. In the next twenty years the population of the United States will not be less than fifty millions. The area of coal fields, as at present traced, exceeds 133,000 square miles. Is there any improbability in the inference that, with full development of these coal-fields, the annual production in the short period of the next twenty years, will be proportionate to that of Great Britain, and that it thus may be made to reach, if demanded, the enormous amount of seven hundred and fifty millions of tons.—*Courier and Enquirer*.

3.—MANUFACTURES OF NEW YORK.

THE recent State census of New York classifies the manufacturing products of that State as follows:

	Raw material.	Product.
I. Agricultural tools and implements.....	\$1,235,929	\$3,120,409
II. Metallurgy and manufacture of metals and instruments therefor.....	21,806,523	43,192,687
III. Manufactures of fibrous and textile substances.....	10,804,173	19,643,028
IV. Chemical processes, manufactures, and compounds.....	30,692,754	61,527,085
V. Calorifics—lamps, stoves, grates, &c.....	949,185	2,345,431
VI. Steam engines, boilers, locomotives, &c.....	3,274,737	4,331,506
VII. Navigation and maritime implements.....	3,992,735	5,268,106
VIII. Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments.....	159,080	337,010
IX. Civil engineering and architecture.....	1,637,805	3,653,398
X. Land conveyance.....	2,310,609	6,977,548
XI. Hydraulics and pneumatics.....	251,656	691,675
XII. Lever, screw, and other mechanical powers.....	41,121	153,790
XIII. Grinding mills, mill gearing, &c.....	42,856,533	52,196,426
XIV. Lumber, including tools and machines for its manufacture.....	19,206,957	24,208,041
XV. Stone, clay, pottery, and glass manufacture.....	2,243,609	9,494,217
XVI. Leather and manufactures therefrom.....	14,921,705	27,370,163
XVII. Household furniture, and machines, and implements.....	3,795,357	9,183,348
XVIII. Arts, polite, fine, and ornamental.....	3,371,733	8,331,161
XIX. Fire-arms and implements of war.....	539,754	992,068
XX. Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	78,549	255,863
XXI. Wearing apparel, articles for the toilet, &c.....	12,656,115	22,045,229
XXII. Miscellaneous manufactures.....	5,269,309	8,900,634
Total, State of New York, 1855.....	\$173,894,329	\$317,428,331

Forty per cent. of the whole amount is said to be due to the industry of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Among the productions of these cities are:

Sugar and syrup, \$12,167,000; hats and caps, \$2,082,000; tailors' work, \$7,592,000; umbrellas and parasols, \$1,173,000; farmers, \$2,146,000; candles and soaps, \$2,230,000; distilleries, \$2,218,000; steam-engines, &c., \$3,292,000; gold and silver-ware, \$5,909,000; ship building and rigging, \$4,293,000; bakeries, \$1,727,000; breweries, \$1,377,000; fish and whale oil, \$1,729,000; gas, \$1,625,000; lard oil, \$1,839,000; grist mills, \$2,497,000; saw mills and carpenters' work, \$2,275,000; marble, \$1,154,000; boots and shoes, \$1,839,000; cabinet makers, \$2,236,000; piano fortes, \$2,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

SOME very valuable statistics have recently appeared in England in an official abstract, which embraces the results of British industry, etc., for a period of fifteen years. We condense the following items:

NET REVENUE.		EXPENDITURES.			
	1843.	1857.		1843.	1857.
Customs.....	£21,083,717	£21,276,743	Interest and manage-	£29,269,160	£28,638,348
Excises.....	12,377,529	16,685,604	ment of debt.....		
Stamps.....	6,948,187	7,099,889	Civil list and charges..	7,356,486	8,714,119
Taxes.....	4,190,486	2,940,771	Army and ordnance..	7,907,860	15,107,249
Property tax.....	5,249,260	14,808,828	Navy.....	6,606,057	10,890,686
Post Office.....	595,000	1,298,971	Redemption of Sound		
Duties on pensions, &c.	5,292	2,232	dues.....		1,125,206
Miscellaneous.....	53,117	159,162	Exchequer bonds, re-		
Crown lands.....	117,500	273,654	deemed.....		2,000,000
Old stores, unclaimed					
dividends, &c.....	1,512,839	1,515,701		£51,189,513	£26,019,938
	£22,582,517	£26,056,055			

Since 1843 taxes to the amount of £29,815,920 have been repealed, and others, reaching £19,192,829, imposed in their stead. In the last two years the reduction reached twelve millions, and the additions nothing.

National debt, 1843.....	£790,576,392
" " 1857.....	805,282,699

The *real* value of the imports of the Empire have, in the past four years, averaged between £160,000,000 and £170,000,000 sterling; and, in the year 1857, reached £187,646,335, or about \$850,000,000.

LEADING IMPORTS.		1843.	1857.
Butter, cwts.....		151,996	441,606
Cheese, cwts.....		179,389	393,323
Cocoa, lbs.....		3,795,531	7,256,045
Coffee, lbs.....		38,942,469	58,892,726
Corn, (wheat,) quarters.....		940,120	3,437,957
Corn, (other kinds,) quarters.....		365,396	5,107,225
Wheat, flour, cwts.....		436,878	2,178,148
Other kinds.....		5,584	6,028
Cotton, raw, lbs.....		673,193,116	969,318,896
Flax, dressed and undressed, cwts....		1,437,150	1,866,215
Guano, tons.....		8,002	288,362
Hemp, undressed, cwts.....		735,743	1,401,104
Hides, tanned and untanned, cwts....		588,589	1,016,784
Palm oil, cwts.....		418,429	854,791
Silk, raw, lbs.....		3,476,313	12,077,931
Silk, thrown, lbs.....		383,573	640,936
Sugar, raw, cwts.....		5,020,569	8,390,696
Tea, lbs.....		46,612,737	64,493,989
Timber, not sawn, loads.....		707,952	1,178,689
Timber, sawn, loads.....		609,693	1,316,275
Wool, sheep, lamb, and alpaca.....		49,243,093	129,749,898

Whilst the imports of cotton from the United States has, in fifteen years, only increased from 574,000,000 to 654,000,000 pounds, the increase from all other sources has duplicated, and from the British East Indies has quadrupled.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.		BULLION AND SPECIE.	
1843.	1851.	1843.	1851.
£29,306,447	£74,448,729	£25,373,047	£29,059,551
58,534,705	78,076,854	3,679,381	10,295,464
60,111,082	98,968,781	4,066,886	18,906,763
57,786,876	97,184,726	2,987,266	22,586,566
58,842,377	95,688,065	3,602,597	18,838,178
52,849,445	115,826,945	8,596,999	28,851,797
63,596,025	122,155,237	8,912,467	33,566,968
71,367,885		6,940,846	

In the same period, the shipping has increased from nine to twenty-three millions of tons, entered and cleared. The foreign shipping increased five fold, and the British doubled only.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS.

	Jan. 1849.	Jan. 1858.
In England and Wales.....	934,419	908,186
In Scotland.....	82,357	69,217
In Ireland.....	620,747	50,582
	1,637,523	1,027,985

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

1843.....	57,212	1851.....	335,966
1844.....	70,686	1852.....	368,764
1845.....	93,501	1853.....	329,937
1846.....	129,851	1854.....	323,929
1847.....	258,270	1855.....	176,807
1848.....	248,089	1856.....	176,554
1849.....	299,498	1857.....	212,875
1850.....	280,849		

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS.

To the North American Colonies.....	21,001
“ United States.....	126,905
“ Australia and New Zealand.....	61,248
“ All other places.....	3,721
	212,875

The decline in pauperism is a very favorable indication, and is cotemporary with increasing population in England, but a decrease of Irish population.

2.—FITTING OUT OF SLAVERS.

As a part of the “Panchita” correspondence communicated by the President to Congress, is a full account of the mode of conducting the slave-trade on the Coast of Africa. We extract the following:

“When an expedition to Africa is arranged in Havana, one of the principal shareholders, or an accredited agent provided with funds, goes to New Orleans and puts himself in communication with a firm there, who are in all cases the agents for vessels fitting out for the slave-trade.

“They choose a master, and for this a naturalized citizen is always preferred to a native-born American. The master selects a vessel, and, being provided with money by the agent, or owner, buys her, and registers her in his own name as master and sole owner. The vessel is then fitted out with the assistance of the firm above named. About twenty-five or thirty water casks will be filled; the remainder will contain the rice, farina, and beans. A number of small breakers are also purchased, which, by cutting off both ends, make the mess tubs of the slaves. The shipping master is fed to provide a crew of Spaniards or Portuguese, whom he provides with American protections, although none of them answer to the appearance of the men themselves, being all purchased from men really Americans. These protections are sworn, with the vessel's papers, at the custom-house, and the vessel is cleared as an American vessel. The owner or agent goes as supercargo. The *Jupiter* sailed from New Orleans as a fore-and-aft schooner, carrying her yards on deck. The owner, Don Gabriel Perez, was on board as supercargo. The orders were to touch nowhere but at Teneriffe and Ama Bon. At Teneriffe she received her slave-coppers, entered three more Spaniards, altered her rig, and bent a new set of sail. The manifest with which she cleared from New Orleans was for twenty-five water casks, four thousand five hundred feet of lumber, and twenty-eight barrels of whisky. From Teneriffe she proceeded to Okatoo, a few miles west of Cape St. Paul. On hoisting a white flag at the fore, a canoe at once came

off from shore, and the owner sent by it a letter saying: 'Twenty-five days from to-day, I will return to this place for my orders.' This letter was conveyed by Lagoon to Whydah. She then went to Amo Bon, where the rice and beans were shifted from the water casks to bags. The casks were laid on the slave deck, and filled with water. On the twenty-fifth day they returned to Okatoo, and, on hoisting the white flag, a canoe brought a letter which said: 'Eight days from to-day the steamers are ordered to rendezvous at Lagos, and your cargo will be ready on that day a little below Great Roscoe, where you will see a Buenos Ayrean ensign hoisted.' They had very correct information, for we (the British steamers) were ordered to rendezvous at Lagos on the 26th of June. The place is called Praya Nord, and has only been lately built expressly for shipping slaves. All the canoes are kept out of sight at the back of a sand embankment. The only resident of any note at Okatoo is a man named Reynolds, a native of Acerei, and is supposed to be a dealer in palm oil."

3.—THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

HAVING in another place complained of the increase of the national expenditures without, however, holding any party responsible for it, we think it just to allow the Washington Union thus to illustrate the matter. Says that journal:

Regular appropriation for the service of the year 1859.

Pension.....	\$769,500 00
Indian Regular.....	1,338,104 49
do Supplemental.....	959,967 36
do Deficiency.....	339,595 00
Consular and diplomatic.....	912,120 00
Military Academy.....	182,804 00
Naval.....	14,508,354 23
Sundry civil.....	5,557,148 07
Legislative, executive and judicial.....	6,134,093 61
Army.....	17,145,806 46
Mail Steamer.....	960,750 00
Post Office.....	3,500,000 00
Collecting revenue from imports <i>permanent</i> , additional.....	1,150,000 00
	<hr/> 53,458,233 22

To which add:

Treasury notes.....	1858	\$20,000 00
Manufacture of arms.....	1858	360,000 00
Expenses investigating committees.....	1858	35,000 00
Treaty with Denmark.....	1858	408,731 44
Deficiency in printing, &c.....	1858	341,189 58
Do. for the year.....	1858	9,704,209 89
Deaf, dumb and blind, District of Columbia	1858	3,000 00
Expenses investigating committee.....	1858	12,000 00
Clerks in Oregon to Register and Receiver.	1858	7,000 00
Running Texas boundary line.....	1859	80,000 00
Incident to the loan of \$20,000,000.....		5,000 00
		<hr/> 10,976,130 91

Estimate:

Other appropriations, bills not printed and <i>indefinite</i> , including all private bills.....	64,434,364 13
	<hr/> 3,565,635 87

\$68,000,000 00

This reduces, it will be seen, the regular appropriations for the service of the year 1859 to something less than fifty-three and a half millions of dollars—a very satisfactory exhibit when we reflect that the opposition are about arranging for a campaign against the democratic party on the double ground of its extravagance and upon the old maxim of protection.

4.—THE TELEGRAPHIC EMPIRE.

THE following statistics of the extent of telegraphic communication is given upon reliable authority:

	Miles.
America.....	45,000
England.....	10,000
France.....	8,000
Germany and Austria.....	10,000
Prussia.....	4,080
Russia.....	5,000
The rest of Europe.....	7,650
India.....	5,000
Australia.....	12,000
Other parts of the world.....	500

Total length of telegraph lines, 1858..... 96,350

Within the last eight years nearly a thousand miles of submarine cables have been laid exclusively of the great trans-Atlantic cable, of which no intelligence has been received at the date of preparing this note :

SUBMARINE LINES.		
	Miles.	Wires.
Dover and Calais.....	24	4
Dover and Ostend.....	75	6
Holyhead and Howth.....	65	1
England and Holland.....	115	3
Port Patrick and Donaghadee.....	13	6
Second cable do., do.....	13	6
Italy and Corsica.....	65	6
Corsica and Sardinia.....	10	6
Denmark, across the Great Belt.....	15	3
Denmark, across the Little Belt.....	5	3
Denmark, across the Sound.....	12	3
Across the Frith of Forth, Scotland.....	4	4
Varna and Balaklava, across the Black Sea...	340	1
Balaklava and Eupatoria.....	60	1
Across the Danube, at Shumla.....	1	1
Across the Hoogly river.....	2½	—
Messina to Reggio.....	5	1
Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	74	1
Across the Straits of Northumberland, Prince Edward Island...	10½	1
Across the Bosphorus, at Kandili.....	1	1
Across the Gut of Kanso, Nova Scotia.....	—	3
Six cables across the mouth of the Danube, at the Isle of Serpents, each one mile long, and having one conductor.....	6	6
Across the Mississippi, at Paducah.....	1	1
From Petersburg to Cronstadt.....	10	1
Across the St. Lawrence, at Quebec.....	—	1
Across the Soland, Isle of Wight, England.....	3	4
Small river crossings.....	20	—

Total length of submarine cables..... 950

5.—THE GROWTH OF OUR CITIES, OLD AND NEW.

Boston was trying to grow nearly one hundred years before it attained a population of 10,000.

Albany was two hundred years.

New York was one hundred and thirty years.

Philadelphia, settled sixty or seventy years later, grew much faster than the

older cities, and arrived at the dignity of ten thousand in much less time—that is in about fifty years.

New Orleans was about one hundred years old before she had that number.

During the first one hundred years after the settlement of Boston, (1630,) she was the largest city of the colonies.

New York became as populous as Boston just before the Revolutionary war.

Philadelphia had taken the lead of both her older sisters many years before the war.

About 1811 New York became as populous as Philadelphia, each containing 100,000 inhabitants.

Baltimore overtook Boston about the year 1800.

The principal new cities grew to the number of 10,000 nearly as follows: Pittsburg in 65 years; Louisville, 50 years; Cincinnati, 22 years; Cleveland, 40 years; New Albany, 35 years; Chicago, 12 years; and Milwaukee, 10 years.

The above named cities attained to 20,000 in the number of years from their births as follows: Boston, 163; Albany, 220; New York, 150; Philadelphia, 80; New Orleans, 112; Baltimore, about 80; Pittsburg, 75; Louisville, 41; Cincinnati, 30; Cleveland, 45; Detroit, 52; Chicago, 16; and Milwaukee, 17 years.

6.—PUBLIC LANDS IN CANADA.

THERE are considerably over two hundred millions of acres of public lands in the United Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The following figures are contained in the Hon. Mr. Sicoote's Crown Lands Report for 1857:

UPPER CANADA.

	Acres.
Vacant surveyed Crown lands.....	830,398½
Do. Clergy do.	422,944½
Do. School do.	193,648½
Total of disposable surveyed lands.....	1,446,976½
Private lands.....	19,388,997½
Total of surveyed lands.....	20,835,984
Unsurveyed waste lands of the Crown.....	56,770,466
Total area of Upper Canada, within the water shed of St. Lawrence and lakes.....	77,606,400

In Eastern Canada, the amount of public lands is much greater:

LOWER CANADA.

	Acres.
Vacant Crown lands surveyed.....	4,797,550
Vacant Clergy lands surveyed.....	487,683½
Total disposable public lands, seigniories excepted....	5,285,233½
Township lands hitherto alienated.....	6,373,597
	11,658,830½
Extent of seigniories.....	10,678,931
	22,331,761½
Unsurveyed land.....	112,075,039
Total area of Crown lands.....	134,412,800½

7.—INTERESTING MISSISSIPPI STATISTICS.

WE are indebted to Madison McAfee, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts, for the following interesting statistics, showing the increased value of taxable lands in this State, from the year 1854 to 1857, and the increase in the number of

taxable slaves in 1857 over 1856. These statistics, demonstrating the enhanced resources of Mississippi and her steady advancement upon the high road of wealth and prosperity, will be read with pleasure by all who feel an interest in her welfare:

The assessed value of taxable lands in 1857.....	\$141,749,429 82
The assessed value of taxable lands in 1854.....	91,613,154 54
Increase of valuation.....	\$50,126,275 30
The number of taxable slaves assessed in 1857.....	368,182
The number of taxable slaves assessed in 1856.....	349,731
Increase in 1857 over 1856.....	18,450

If the average value of slaves be estimated at \$600, it would show the slave property of the State to be worth \$220,902,200.

8.—ESTIMATED DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE LATE FRESHETS.

THE diversified nature of the devastation, and the vast extent of country which it covers, renders an accurate estimate of the damages next to impossible. We can, however, approximate to a result, as follows:

Cotton crop, 400,000 bales.....	\$16,000,000
Grain crops.....	10,000,000
Sugar crop, 50,000 hogsheads.....	3,000,000
Towns, buildings, bridges, mills, levees, and farming stock.....	3,000,000
Railroads and canals.....	1,000,000
Total.....	\$33,000,000

This is but a rough estimate. We feel certain, however, that so far from exaggerating the aggregate losses sustained as set down, our figures fall short of the reality. And these losses, though not generally felt by our financial and commercial classes now, will undoubtedly leave their impressions upon financiers, stock-jobbers, banks, merchants, and all interested in the profits and losses of the great Mississippi valley.—*New York Herald*.

EDITORIAL.

A distinguished friend, intimately and practically versed in Mexican affairs, recently writes us as follows:

"Mexican relations are beginning to revive some interest in them, as connected with those in the Gulf and coast of Cuba, though they have been much complicated by the indiscreet recognition of the brigand Zoulouaga, as the Government, before a solitary State of the Republic had acquiesced in the usurpation over the constitutional government. By this countenance he has held possession of the capital through a longer period of plunder than he otherwise would have been enabled to have done. The constitutional government, with which the sym-

pathies of the United States should be, is now on its return to the capital, and the Government of the United States may recover the mistake made in the premature recognition of Zoulouaga. Forsyth's breaking with him should be followed up in Washington by a suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Robles, and await events for resuming relations with the legitimate and constitutional government of Mexico."

FROM the delightful retreats of Old Point Comfort, Virginia, we are editing the present number of the Review. Upwards of six hundred guests are now accommodated within the ample limits of this time-honored summer re-

treat. A Virginia gentleman of wealth and character, Joseph Segar, Esq., has of late become the proprietor, and evidences, in his whole administration, but the one idea of making Old Point, in every respect, one of the most attractive and desirable retreats in America. Ample improvements are in progress, or contemplation, which will enable it to accommodate double the present number of guests. And why should not that, or an even greater increase be relied upon? Are we not here in sight of old ocean, with his breezes soft and genial, and his waves lashing a long line of inviting beach? On the horizon, as we gaze from our chamber, a fleet of fairy barks dance upon the billows, and the majestic steamship plows her course from the capital of the Old Dominion to the Empire City. Within almost rifle-shot rises that vast pile of granite which is called the Rip Raps, and forms the foundation of what is to be known as Fortress Calhoun—one of the most stupendous military works in America, or the world, and for which there is no little indebtedness to the genius of the great Carolinian. There, frowning down upon us, and encircling an arena vast enough within its granite walls and embattlements to receive a Crimean army, is Fortress Monroe, with cannon, and mortars, and shells, and balls in sufficient profusion for the storming of the Malakoff! Within two or three miles sits Hampton, strewn with relics of the ancient Dominion; and in an hour's steaming distance is the famed navy-yard at Portsmouth, with the big ship Pennsylvania; and Norfolk—whose splendid harbor invites the great Leviathan—the home of Tazewell—the theatre of the chivalrous encounter of Decatur and Barry. If the eye and imagination extend a little further, Jamestown and Yorktown are here, where the earliest and the latest developments of colonial or revolutionary America embrace each other.

Are we not justified, then, in predicting for this "shore" a fame which not Newport or Cape May shall eclipse, in Southern homes and hearts at least; and will not a consistency of theory and action arrest hundreds and thousands in their northern Hegira from the cane, the cotton, and the rice fields, and bring them here?

What spot more accessible than Old Point Comfort? From Baltimore

splendid steamers float daily over the Chesapeake, connecting with Norfolk, and touching at its door. From Richmond how continuous the intercourse, down the James river in steamers of excellent class and accommodation, or, following the great Northern and Southern railroads, the Weldon and Portsmouth road diminishes the water route to almost a cipher.

There is a variety of pastime and amusement presented at the Point, to which the mountain regions have not an equivalent. Foremost is the sea bath, and the wide berth for swimmers who enjoy that luxury. The fishing and the sailing excursions come next, for which anxious boatmen, with beautiful craft, are ever soliciting patrons. A walk or a drive upon the sea-beach, with the lullaby of the waves, and the "dark blue ocean" seen through the opening of "Hampton Roads," and rolling up its whitened spray to your feet, the imprints of which remind you of the beautiful stanzas of poor Wilde, since—

"Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand."

A sail to the Rip Raps, a promenade through the extensive walks of the fortress and upon its battlements, with a grand parade of the regiment of artillery, lately established as a school of practice, and the music which discourses so sweetly and softly, and at times so grandly, and swells from rampart to rampart, from the magnificent army band, and lures to patriotism or to love. Is it night—fair women, how fair and lovely! and devoid of the stiff conventionalities that mark an upstart society, little known at the South—gallant youth and famed men congregate in the capacious ball room, where joyous hours wing their way through the labyrinths of the dance or the dizzy whirlings of the ample and snowy skirts, and the tiny feet falling so swift and soft, it might be said of them as was said by poet of yore, that—

"E'en the light snowbell lifts its head
Elastic from their airy tread."

Enough. If you would come to Old Point Comfort it matters not when the visit be made. July, August, and September are the best months. There can be nothing more charming even than an October here, and there are testimonials from eminent physicians,

going to show an absolute exemption from autumnal diseases. A gentleman who has traveled extensively in Europe thus gives his testimony in favor of the sea-side to close the watering season:

"With regard to the time of visiting our watering places we differ materially from the inhabitants of other countries. The season of recreation in Europe terminates at Ostend or Boulogne, instead of at Baden-Baden or Hamburg. This is the better habit, as it tends to secure a sufficient amount of health to carry the visitor safely over to another summer. Medical men will generally recommend that the system be purified by the medicinal properties of the mineral fountain first, and then fortified by the salt bath and the bracing breeze from the broad Atlantic. If this recommendation were adopted, Old Point Comfort would not be abandoned at the very period its atmosphere becomes most delightful, and its salt-water delicacies have attained perfection."

The Inca's Bride, by Elizabeth Lawrence, is one of the most remarkable works that has been issued for a long time from the press. When the poet gives us scene after scene, until the action becomes dramatic, and the characters have a distinct individuality, so as to elicit all our feelings, then has he accomplished what is reserved to but few. Such is the work before us.

The Bride made its appearance in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1855. That the work should not have created a *sensation* we are not at all surprised, since it has nothing to excite an unenviable distinction—no affectation, either in style or sentiment, no single beauties, no exquisite finery, no unnatural incident, no far-fetched images, no odd personages, no monsters—in fact, no attempt at display of any kind, but a work full of life and action, inspired by the noblest feeling and passion, with one grand object in view, and giving, as on its stately march it moves, a mournful strain of exalted sentiment, such as can please and delight alone the intelligent reader. The poetry belongs principally to the pathetic order, and moves on with the energy of poetic inspiration.

The Bride mainly teaches by the display of individual character and

sentiment. Of all, this is the most powerful means of instruction. Here there is nothing to dampen the influence of inspiring action. The tree is planted and we pluck the fruit ourselves. We believe the elevating tendency of the patriotic struggles of Manco, and the mutual devotion of himself and Bride will make a deeper and more lasting impression upon the mind of the reader than all the essays and lectures ever written and spoken on patriotism and love. One of the many striking peculiarities of the Bride is the remarkable simplicity of the style. We do not mean, however, the simple use of simple words, but their figurative or poetic use. It is by this the author strikes immediately to the heart, and exercises so powerful an influence over the reader as to leave him entirely at a loss to reconcile what he feels with what he sees. In her descriptive pieces she not only gives the picture vividly to the mind, but has the rare power of mingling the feelings with the scenery.

There is but very little pure descriptive poetry, though the following well describes spring, in a region in which it can only exist at such a height on the Andes as to make it perpetual:

Far above, in the vallies, mild Spring chose
her seat,
Who before gaudy Summer will smiling retreat;
Though more modest her garb, not less lovely
to view,
As more soft was each flower's delicate hue:
And at morn, from the fresh opening cups did
arise
Incense sweet as e'er wafted from earth's
paradise.

The story is very simple: Manco, the Peruvian Inca, after the gallant but unsuccessful siege of Cusco, retreats to the mountains, accompanied by his bride and a few followers. All resistance at this period seems hopeless; but when Manco is recovered from his wounds, hope is again renewed by the spectacle of divisions and feuds among the Spaniards themselves. A kind of guerrilla warfare is commenced among the mountains, and Manco obtains several successes against the Spaniards—so great that Pizarro himself repairs to the seat of war, and captures the Inca's bride in what the Indians had vainly supposed a secure retreat. He condemned her to perish at the stake by the arrows of his followers. The interest of the poem consists in the poetical and passionate expression of love and patriotism. The first Canto is al-

most wholly introductory. The Queen of course is beautiful. But—

Too dark and loving ye'd have deemed her eye,
Had not the light of woman's majesty
Shone forth in every movement, look, and tone,
And claimed her mind, her soul as virtue's own.

Her voice was music's softest, sweetest tone,
And filled the heart with fancies wild and lone:
With dreams of hapless fate in early youth—
Of slighted love, and broken-plighted truth;
Its wildness filled the heart with sad'ning fears,
Its softness made you weep them 'way in tears.

In her love she reminds us of Medora in Byron's Corsair. While we deeply regret, however, the misplaced affections of the latter, we weep with uninterrupted feeling over the devotional suffering of the Peruvian Queen. That Manco differs from Conrad, and being worthy of woman's love, may be seen from the following secret reflections before he communicates to his bride the necessity of flight:

Oh, 'tis not for myself that I'd implore
Of heaven a grief the less, or fortune more;
Whate'er my country's fate let that be mine,
I seek no other, nor will I repine:
It is enough! I've sought to make her free,
Let that my meed of glory ever be.
Oh, could I now but for my love provide,
I well could face what e'er may yet betide.
Time flies, I must hence and her mind prepare
For all the woe I would not have her share.

The Queen's dream is one of the most elegant and highly finished pieces of poetical composition we ever have met with. The personification of the eleventh and twelfth lines makes the illusion complete. After a toilsome march from the enemy's pursuit, the Inca and his bride find a resting-place among the mountains. They threw down their mantles for the night—

And quietly she slept, with not a fear
Of death or danger, then, perhaps, too near.
Though grief may come to the pure, trusting heart,

And hope relinquish there her former part,
Yet in her place, there comes not care or strife,
Purity may rest in darkest hour of life.
Visions bright, thickly thronging on her brain,
Show lands of sunlight where our fathers' reign;
And spirits call her to those realms of light,
Where even love's own smile is yet more bright.
She smiles, for 'tis her welcome there she hears,
And vanished is the world and all its fears.
Oh, she shall roam by Manco's side they say:
The gardens where they now his coming stay:
While wreaths for her they twine, she weaves anew

For Manco's brow the *boria* of heavenly hue;
And they to swell his praise their voices blend,
And to his deeds undying glory lend.

The following is powerful if not sublime:

Who nursed in mountain home so wild and free
E'er vilely served, or tamely bent the knee?
But it is only when man dares be free,

That he can brave your proud sublimity;
Then he can tread your heights without amaze,
And on your darker depths unshrinking gaze.

We will extract one more quotation, scarcely hoping, however, that the reader will be able to appreciate its feeling, when thus separated from its connection. It is properly a lamentation. Poetry has a wider range than any of the fine arts. The description of the feelings of the heart and their expression, belong exclusively to poetry. The painter can no more give them than he can paint the perfume of the violet. The power of describing those feelings was given to Byron in a greater degree than, perhaps, to any other poet; but the higher power of making his personages give a passionate expression of them was denied him. This latter kind of writing is of the highest order. It knows no second place, and must be genuine or it is ridiculous; and in consequence of the invention necessary to pave its way, it is exceedingly scarce. As it owes all to the feeling, and nothing to the reason, so it suffers no argument, no comparisons, no encumbrance of any sort, but flows, in an uninterrupted stream, directly from the heart, or rather, it is the overflowing of the heart. It is "passion instructing reason;" and to appreciate it we must possess a certain portion of poetic sensibility. The great Milton, who has shown his fitness and power to rule over the passions, in Eve's lamentation signally fails. That Eve should weep over the loss of her *native soil*, her *happy walks and shades*, her *flowers* and her *nuptial bower*, is natural; but when, in the midst of her grief, she stops to speak of *fit haunt of gods*, the watering of her flowers from the *ambrosial fount*, and the adorning of her nuptial bower with *what to smell or sight was sweet*, and to think of *wandering down into a lower world*—this is too tame for passion—the illusion is broken; we no longer feel for the distress of Eve, and the ridicule is complete.

Now let us turn from this stiff and overloaded piece, and go where we may throw ourselves down and weep with no interruption. The night before battle, alone in his tent, Manco's soliloquy rises to the height of exalted passion. We see no longer the warrior, proudly contending with fate, but the man, yielding to anxiety for the loved one, and fears for their future, and the emotions of a heart in which

woman's faith, purity, and devotion have won their boon of undying love:

My land I have avenged, but, oh, my love,
That hath been to me a joy far above
All earth beside e'er gave. Why wert thou
given
To breast like mine, by wrongs so scathed and
riven,
As scarce could be thy dwelling place? Why
sent
To share but ruin, woe, and banishment?
Oh, for one hour beside thee, for one look
In those soft eyes, that with answering love took
My soul their pris'ner! Oh! their tender light
Was all that made my life, my being bright!
Why to the past should now my soul so turn—
For all its joys so hopelessly to yearn?
The toilsome march, the mountain solitude,
The beeding rock, our shelter, safe though rude,
The loving past—all o'er my soul doth rush,
Burying e'en manhood in the bitter gush.
Is there no future for our love, that thus my soul
Unto the past should turn, and all its joys unroll?

We have not condescended to notice the faults of the Bride. We have found them as expressed in the preface, "such as the intelligent reader will easily detect and avoid in his own compositions, and not the studied affectation that too often captivates the ignorant, even while it degrades our mother tongue." We cannot commend the Bride too highly. It teaches a high morality. It is the song of conjugal love, in which all mankind is deeply interested.

We are no great admirers, as our readers are well aware, of the agricultural branch of the Patent Office, and most especially are not of the manner in which it has been for some years administered, to the maximum expense and minimum benefit of the country. Fortunately Congress begins to be of the same mind, judging from its action at the last session. David Landreth, of Philadelphia, sends us a pamphlet he has prepared in review of the operations of the office, from which we extract as follows:

"The majority of the seeds distributed were either varieties which previous experience had proved to be of little or no value in this country, or of kinds, though valuable, so common as to be obtainable by purchase in every country store. Some of the varieties thus distributed were specifically designated—besides roots and bulbs commonly sold by auction, and grafts of fruits, which might be had in every nursery in the land.

"We must be content to see the mails borne down by worthless *Choufas* or *nut-grass*, of which one of the species is the most pestiferous of Southern weeds; and of which, I have been informed, over one hundred bushels have been sent out to infest the country."

We are after all in no danger of any collision with England, on the right of search matter, that nation having, as of course, backed out from the untenable position of her cruisers. Still it is well to keep our eye upon the NAVY. It is a branch of service very important to a commercial nation, and we agree very much with what is said by the Washington States:

"The following is a comparison of the United States naval force on the 1st of January, 1816, and at the present time. The former is taken from Doc. No. 133, 14th Cong. 1st Sess., and the latter from the Navy Register for the current year:

	No.	Tonnage.
Sail of vessels in good condition on the Atlantic board.....	49	30,000
On the lakes.....	25	17,000
Total on January 1, 1816....	74	47,000
Sail of vessels of all classes in 1858.....	78	124,812
Increase in number and tonnage since 1816, (42 years.).....	4	77,812
In 1816 the tonnage of the U. S. commercial marine was.....		850,500
In 1858 the same is (in round numbers).....		5,000,000

Thus, then, forty-two years ago we found *seventy-four vessels*, all in good and effective condition, necessary to give protection to our commerce, which was only *eight hundred thousand tons*; while now we find that, with a commerce of nearly *five millions* of tons, we have but *thirty ships-of-war* in commission to protect it; which number could only be increased from our present naval resources to the number of *fifty*, and even then at great expense and delay. What excuse can there be for such neglect to our navy? Other nations have nurtured their navies and kept pace with their other material developments; but we seem to have neglected it until it is really a farce.

By reference to the British Naval Register, October, 1857, p. 179, we find the entire British naval effective force to be, viz:

	Vessels.
Steam gun-boats.....	185
Steam vessels of other classes.....	275
Total steam.....	460
Sailing vessels of all classes.....	275
Vessels engaged in "harbor service".....	107
	382
Total steam vessels.....	460

Total effective force of British navy in 1858 542

Leaving out the vessels engaged in "harbor service," we find the British navy to consist of *seven hundred and thirty-five vessels of all classes*, while the United States navy consists of *thirty in commission*, and probably *fifty* effective vessels of all classes, although the commercial marine tonnage of the United States exceeds that of Great Britain.

We have no doubt that the next meeting of the Southern Convention, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, will be one of the largest and best attended of the series, and our own efforts, as well as those of numerous others, will be directed to that end. These bodies have effected immense results in creating Southern opinion, and, whatever their errors, they are not of a character to which Southern men should seriously object. The innate defects of such assemblages are of little importance in comparison with their merits. If they discuss questions about which the South is divided—so much the better, for in the conflict of mind comes truth. Besides if only questions on which we are agreed are to be *discussed*, the Convention would as well adjourn over until doomsday.

The organization of county associations throughout the South, would greatly promote the aims of the Convention; and our readers will recollect the reference which was made in the July number of the Review, to the initial movement in Louisiana. Since then Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, has sent us his plan of union, which we here incorporate, and which is referred to by Mr. Yancey, as a "League of United Southerners, who, keeping up their old party relations on all other questions, will hold the Southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures, and statesmen."

1. The object of the Association of United Southerners is, both by individual and combined legal and proper effort and action, to

defend and secure the constitutional and legal rights and rightful interests of the Southern States; and, as means for these ends, to strive to induce and promote inquiry and discussion, and thus to arrive at, and make known, correct conclusions on these subjects. And all persons who shall become members of this Association will be understood as thereby pledging themselves severally to such general course of defense—each member, however, reserving the right to be directed by his own judgment of the propriety and expediency of means, and in regard to the manner and extent of his own action and procedure.

2. Any citizen who approves, and would desire to promote the objects of the Association, may become a member thereof by signing his name to the Constitution. And any number of members may organize themselves into a club, and adopt for its government and direction any by-laws, regulations, or course of procedure, not in opposition to any provision of this Constitution, or to the objects of the Association.

3. Every organized club shall be known by a separate designation; and all such clubs shall be affiliated to the extent, that every member of one shall be free to attend and join in the discussion of all questions in the sessions of any other clubs—but not have the power to vote therein.

4. The General Council shall be composed of delegates chosen by the several clubs, in numbers not exceeding one delegate for every thirty members of a club; and for each delegate, previous to the admission of his right to a seat in the General Council, there shall be paid to the common fund of the Association, the sum of \$20 from the club so represented. And any other member of the Association who shall pay \$20 to the common fund, shall thereby be entitled to be a member of the General Council for the current year.

5. The General Council, thus constituted, shall fix on the place and times for the subsequent annual and other meetings—determine on the credentials and qualifications of its members, and of the right of clubs to be represented—shall elect annually, a President, four (or more) Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, who shall also serve as Treasurer, and the other members of the Executive Committee, and the presiding and other necessary officers or functionaries for the Seniors of the Council—and shall direct the disbursement of the funds in the manner deemed best to forward the objects of the Association—and may order or change any policy or procedure within the sphere or action of the Council, and not forbidden by the Constitution, or opposed to the above stated objects of the Association.

6. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President, the Vice-Presidents, and Secretary (members *ex-officio*) and ten other members, any three of whom shall be a quorum to transact business. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry into effect all the enactments and orders of the General Council—to consider and recommend to the Council, or the clubs, and to the Association in general, any measures or procedure that may be deemed expedient—and it shall have power to fill vacancies in its own body, caused by death or resignation, to exercise any power belonging to the General Council that may have been omitted by that body, and which shall not be in opposition to its acts or instructions. And should any annual meeting of the General Conference fail to be held at the stated time, in consequence of the previously enrolled and still existing clubs having failed to send delegates, and of less than a quorum of dele-

going attending, then the members of the Executive Committee, and the officers *ex-officio* members of that body, shall retain their offices for the next succeeding year of service, and until an election shall have been held by a subsequent annual meeting of the General Council. The annual service of the members of the Executive Committee, and of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary, shall continue through and close with the calendar year.

7. No member of the General Council, or of the Executive Committee, or other above named officer of the Association, as such, shall receive any pecuniary compensation for his services, except the Secretary and Treasurer, who may have such salary as the General Council may direct, and who shall execute bond and security for the safety of the funds entrusted to his care—and who may also be displaced by the Executive Committee, for neglect of duty, or malfeasance, and a successor be appointed by that body, for the remainder of the term of service.

8. The funds received annually by the General Council, after paying any necessary expenses, shall be generally and mainly used in publishing information and promoting knowledge in regard to the rights and interests of the Southern States, and by either or all of the several means of procuring, writing, printing, publishing, and diffusion of suitable arguments or tracts, or by verbal discussion and public speeches on these subjects, and in furtherance, otherwise, of the objects of the Association.

9. This Constitution may be amended by the unanimous vote of the General Council, taken on two different successive days; or, otherwise by the vote of a majority of the members present, (they being a quorum,) in two successive meetings; or, in the event of the failure of one or more annual meetings to be held, amendments may be made by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, or of the members then present, such action serving in place of a majority vote, (as aforesaid,) and this being substituted for either one, or for two successive years, or annual meetings of the Council. Amendments to the constitution having been made, shall not operate to invalidate the membership, or release the obligations and duties of previous members of the Association. But every member shall be free to withdraw his name and membership at any time, by giving written notice to his club.

10. The first meeting of the General Council may be called by the action of any ten organized clubs; or, otherwise, by any five hundred individual members uniting in the call, and designating the time and place for the meeting.

APFLEGATE & Co., of Cincinnati, send us the *Free-Masons' Monitor*, by Thos. Smith Webb, with additions, by E. T. Carson: 1858. The work of Webb has been the chief authority for the last sixty years on Masonry; and this pocket edition is endorsed by all the leading masonic authorities, and recommended to the patronage of the order.

To Harper & Brothers, New York, we are indebted for a copy of a new royal octavo volume, two thousand and five pages, edited by J. Smith Homans,

Sr. and Jr., of the Bankers' Magazine, entitled *A Cyclopaedia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation*. It is illustrated with maps and engravings. The authorities consulted, embrace nearly all of the leading English and American, and among others, our own Review and Industrial Resources. The editors seem to have performed their duty diligently and laboriously; and the work is issued in very superior style, and must substitute the old editions of M'Culloch, which up to this time have been our leading commercial authority. The latest official documents have been industriously used. The great and rapidly increasing progress of our country demands a work of this character, and the editors say, "while we have aimed at presenting a fair exhibit of the finances, the internal and foreign commerce, the staple products of each State, we have, at the same time, gathered together the latest statistics in reference to the products and commercial relations of foreign nations; especially of those with whom the United States have the most intimate intercourse. The work is based mainly upon M'Culloch and the *Encyclopedia Britannica* for its foreign articles."

To our exchange table comes, as usual, *Russell's Magazine*, of Charleston, and the *Southern Literary Messenger*, of Richmond, both admirable exponents of Southern literary culture, and development. We also receive the publications of Leonard Scott & Co., New York, embracing *Blackwood*, *London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh* and *North British Reviews*; the four of which are put together at about one-third of the English subscription price.

The publishers, Henry & Huntington, New York, have sent us an excellent new magazine entitled *The Printer*, a monthly quarto periodical, devoted to the interests of the "art preservative of all arts." It is superbly executed, and published at a low rate.

We have received the prospectus of a new series of the *New York Daily and Weekly Day Book*, a journal devoted to conservative opinions upon the subject of slavery, and to the advocacy of Southern rights and institutions, as well as to national politics and news. The course of this journal has been as

acceptable to the South as that of any journal out of her limits, and on that account it is entitled to Southern support. It is published at a very low rate, \$2 per annum, by Horton, Van Evrie & Co.

APPLETON & Co., of New York, place us under obligations for a copy of the *Handy Book of Property Law*, which is a small work embracing a series of lectures by Lord St. Leonard. This is a valuable popular exposition of such portions of the law of property as should be familiarly known to every gentleman in the land, and which would materially aid him in the every day transactions of life.

The same publishers send us *The Pocket Chess Board*, being a chess and checker board, provided with a complete set of men, adapted for playing games in railroad cars, and for folding up without disturbing the game.

The Southern Monitor, published at Philadelphia, continues the publication of its exciting story of Disunion. The editor remarks:

"We have to ask Southern exchanges to preserve the files of the Southern Monitor in their offices, for the information of those who may desire to know the firms here and in New York not inimical to the interests of slaveholders. And in return we will undertake to exhibit our exchanges to the business men in the North, and will transmit their advertisements without fee or commission to our Southern cotemporaries."

RUDD & CARLETON, New York, send us a Poem, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entitled "The course of True Love never did run smooth." It is a production of high merit, and is published in superb style, after the fashion of the old times.

In our editorial remarks for July, we referred to an improved agricultural pump. The notice induced a note, from which we extract as follows:

"In noticing our pumps for the benefit of your readers, in your July number, you have, unintentionally, committed two errors of consequence to us, to wit: you have named our firm as A. W. Gay & Co., it should be *Gay & West*, 115 Maiden Lane; and, what is of more consequence, you have given a good descrip-

tion of West's improved pump, under the name of the 'Warner Pump.' Now, as the Warner Pump is a different thing, and as our Mr. West is entitled to the credit of his own invention, we trust you will see the justice of correcting the error for your readers."

Another extract from the correspondence of Prof. George Steuckrath. From Macon, Georgia, he writes:

"The business portion of the city is compact and well built, and the private residences on the hill are beautiful and elegant. With regard to the climate, the thermometer does not reach usually over 96°. The nights are cool and pleasant, and the health of the town is remarkably good, no epidemics having prevailed here to any extent. Rose-Hill Cemetery is a beautiful place, situated on the Ocmulgee river, one mile from the centre of the city. It is more celebrated for its natural than artificial beauties. There are four elegant churches in the place, and the 'Presbyterian' is especially regarded as a model of architecture. Three extensive foundries and machine shops, which supply all this section of the country with engines and various descriptions of machinery, are also to be noted. A very extensive cotton factory, for the production of osnaburgs, is in very successful operation, but its goods are sold in the Northern markets. The population of Macon amounts to 10,000. The Wesleyan Female College has been in successful operation for several years, and has now about one hundred and eighty students. To-day is the second day of the closing exercises, called erroneously the commencement exercises, of the year 1858. The Botanical Medical College holds two sessions during the year, and grants diplomas to about thirty students.

"Among the hotels are to be mentioned the Lanier House, proprietors Messrs. Logan & Meara; Brown's Hotel, E. E. Brown; and the Granite Hall, B. F. Deuse, known for liberality and kindness to their guests. There are also three railroads centering here: The Central, president, R. R. Cuyler, superintendent, Emerson Foote; the Macon and Western, president, Isaac Scott, superintendent, A. L. Tyler; and the Southwestern, president, R. R. Cuyler, superintendent, George W. Adams; which are all ably managed."

CLOTHING—THE SEWING MACHINE.

WERE our national statistics as full and reliable as they should be, a few figures would indicate the amount of fabrics—both foreign and domestic—consumed in the United States, and hence could be deduced the sewing necessary to convert this into clothing. The amount, however, is sufficient to employ numerous clothing houses, in addition to that done by families and individuals. These mammoth establishments are located mostly in the Northern States. The manufacture of the goods purchased at the South, gives employment to thousands who war upon our institutions, and insult us in every possible manner. All appeals to their consciences are vain: their pockets are the only vulnerable points.

From time to time, opportunities are afforded for withdrawing our patronage from those who wantonly disregard our rights, in which our wives and daughters can emulate the patriotism of their ancestors. In the article of clothing, the general introduction of sewing machines would almost annihilate our dependence upon the North in this particular. If we find it politic to allow the North to monopolize steamship navigation until it can be made a paying business, we can, by doing our own sewing profitably, now retain at home millions that go into the pockets of our Northern antagonists. To say nothing of the charlatany in conducting this business, the almost worthless character of the fabrics sewed, and the sham sewing, there is a sanitary aspect of the case.

The slop clothing brought from the North is given out from the shops to private workmen, to be made at their own rooms. Small-pox and various other diseases always prevail in the principal cities. From time to time yellow fever and kindred fevers are rife there, and their existence is kept from the public ear. Clothing manufactured in these pest-holes, by hands perhaps festering with disease, is sent throughout the country. Here and there, one and another fall victims to a mysterious disease, or to a known disease mysteriously communicated, not imagining that they are wearing clothing as poisonous as the shirt of Nessus. Considerations of health, then, as well as of self-respect and independence, should influence us to withdraw as fully as possible from Northern contamination.

We have delayed treating this subject until we could state clearly the mode of relief. The invention of sewing machines is of so recent date, and so many improvements have been added, that it has not been a little difficult, without extensive examination, to form an opinion amid the conflict of interested rivals. The various industrial and mechanic associations have from time to time made their awards, but without assigning scientific reasons therefor. The Maryland Institute of Baltimore has several times awarded the highest premium for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, as the committee considered it "the most practical invention adapted to common use to be estimated with reference to the cheapness and general utility, and the machine most likely to come into common use, not only in large establishments, but for the purposes of daily domestic life." This opinion of so respectable an institution is of great authority, but does not afford grounds for an intelligent opinion.

The want of accurate information is now supplied by a new edition of Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, in which the subject of sewing machines is discussed and illustrated. Several machines, of various merit are mentioned therein, and prominence is given them according to their respective merits. The single thread "hand stitch," "running stitch," and the single and double threaded "tambour" or "chain" stitches are severally treated. Machines making the "running" and the hand stitch are not before the public now. The single and the double threaded "tambour" stitches do not make a seam of that beauty and firmness which is desirable. The latter involves a great expenditure of thread, and the former, made by the low-priced machines, is particularly defective for the general purposes of sewing, on account of the facility with which it may be raveled.

The "lock stitch" is the one best suited for sewing. It is formed with two threads, one above and the other below the fabric sewed, interlocked with each other in the centre of it. Each surface of the seam presents the same appearance—a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It cannot be ripped or raveled, and forms a seam sufficiently substantial for all ordinary purposes. About two and one-half yards of thread are required for each yard of seam made with this stitch. The single thread "tambour" stitch requires about four and one-half yards, and the "double-threaded" tambour stitch six and one-half yards of thread for a yard of seam.

The inventor of the "lock stitch" used a reciprocating shuttle in making it. This required heavy machinery, involved a waste of power, and was inadaptable to fine work. No attempt was made to introduce it into families. In 1851 Mr. A. B. Wilson patented his celebrated "lock stitch" machine, which, with the co-operation of Mr. N. Wheeler, was soon successfully introduced. The merit of Mr. Wilson's invention consists in his "rough surface feed," by which the cloth is moved forward, and the length of the stitch

THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

regulated; and the "rotating hook," by which the two threads are interlocked and the point of interlocking drawn into the fabric. The superiority of this machine over the shuttle machine arises from substituting the rotary motion of the hook for the reciprocating motion of the shuttle. Power is thus economized, noisy and cumbersome gearing avoided, and the machine is adapted to the finest work.

"Its mechanism is the fruit of the highest inventive genius, combined with practical talent of the first order. Its principles have been elaborated with great care, and it involves all the essentials required in a family sewing machine. It is simple and thorough in construction, elegant in model and finish, facile in management, easy, rapid, and quiet in operation, and reflects additional credit upon American mechanical skill. Thousands are used by housekeepers, seamstresses, dress-makers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' gaiters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of hems, etc. The 'hemmer' is another appendage, by which the edge of the cloth is turned down in passing through, as in ordinary hemming, and beautifully stitched. The bearings and friction surfaces are so slight that the propelling power is merely nominal. The various parts of the machine at all subject to wear are made of finely tempered steel; and the other parts tastefully ornamented, or heavily silver-plated.

"There is no limit to the number of stitches that may be made in any given time. One thousand per minute are readily made. The amount of sewing that an operator may perform, depends much upon the kind of sewing and her experience. Fifty dozens of shirt collars, or six dozens of shirt bosoms, are a day's work. Upon straight seams an operator with one machine will perform the work of twenty by hand; on an average, one probably performs the work of ten seamstresses."

The machine is mounted upon a small work table, and driven by sandal pedals, pulley, and band. The operator is seated before it, and with a gentle pressure of the feet upon the pedal the machine is touched into motion, the work being placed upon the cloth-plate and beneath the needle. The pretty array of silvered arms and wheels performs their regular music, interweaving the threads smoothly with the surface into a beautiful seam, which glides through the fingers at the rate of a yard a minute, as if the operator had conjured some magical influence to aid in the delightful occupation. Baby-dresses and web-like *mouchoirs* are beaded with pearly stitches; a shirt bosom covered with tiny plaits, exquisitely stitched, is completed almost while a lady could sew a needle-full of thread; three dresses, heavy or fine, are made in less time than is required to fit one; coats, vests, and the entire catalogue of the wardrobe are gone through with with railroad celerity. In hemming, seaming, quilting, gathering, felling, and all sorts of fancy stitching, it rivals the daintiest work of the whitest fingers, and works with more beauty and thoroughness than the most careful housewife. The housekeeper, accustomed to make but thirty or forty stitches per minute, is soon surprised at the facility with which she runs up seams, sews on facings, tucks, hems, plaits, gathers, quilts, stitches in cord, sews on bindings, etc., and wonders how she has endured the drudgery of hand-sewing. Her spring and fall sewing, which dragged through the entire year, with little intermission, becomes the work of a few days with this machine. It only requires a drop of oil now and then, and you have a ten-seamstress power in your parlor, eating nothing, asking no questions, and never singing the mournful "song of the shirt."

It is warranted to work equally well upon every variety of fabric—silk, linen, woolen, and cotton goods, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. Full instructions for operating the machine is furnished at the sales-rooms. When it is sent some distance, so that personal instruction is inconvenient, a card of directions is sent, which are a sufficient guide. The mechanism is, however, so simple, and the arrangement so readily understood, that no serious difficulty need occur. Thousands of them are used by persons of ordinary capacity. The slight difficulties are easily surmounted, and then practice will make perfect in the use of this as in anything else. The position of the operator is healthful, and sewing is rendered a pleasing employment.

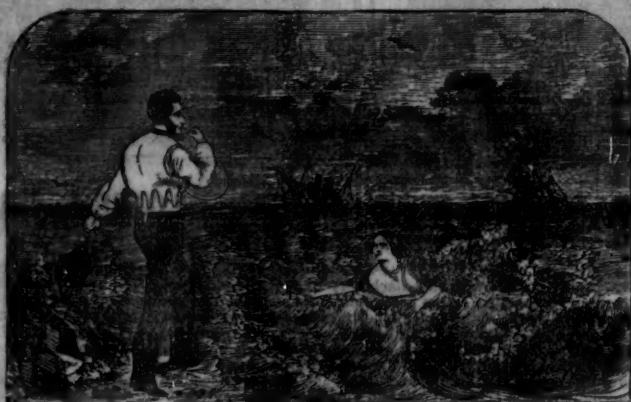
The family machines are alike, but differently mounted. The principal varieties of mounting are—the plain table, the half-case, and the full case. The cabinet, or full case, of rosewood, black walnut, or mahogany, constitutes an elegant article of furniture. Every part of the machine is closed, and thus secured from the dust. The half-case, of various woods, is equally useful, less expensive, but not so ornamental. All of them are outfitted with needles and spools, and everything necessary for operating them successfully. They are warranted for one year, a length of time sufficient to test them thoroughly.

We should be glad if any recommendation of ours could be the means of introducing a labor-saving instrument which has been so highly approved. It is not an experiment to be tried, but a success realized; for they have already proved of vast practical importance. Their general introduction is only a question of time, and we hope it may be hastened, as we shall be rendered more independent, and be able to rebuke effectually Northern fanaticism.

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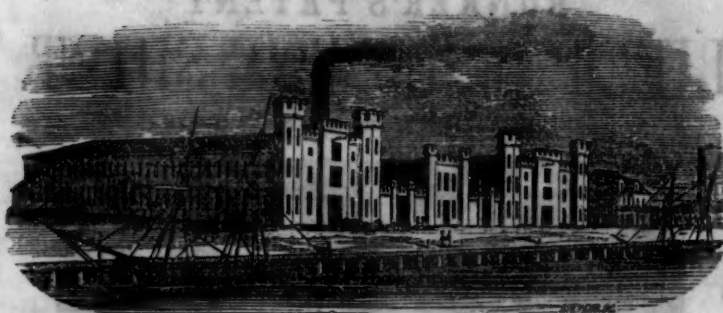
The melancholy loss of life attendant upon the foundering of the Steamers “Central America,” “Aretic,” “Pacific,” and many others, indicates to all reflecting minds, that adequate means for self-preservation did not exist. It is a strange idiosyncrasy of human nature, that while the ingenuity of man is taxed to the utmost to guard, preserve and keep treasures, which are only valuable while life exists—that this great life itself, this vital principle which animates every movement, and without which all else is naught, should be so carelessly risked, so heedlessly guarded, and so little precaution taken to guard that which the Great Giver of all alone can bestow, and which when once lost, is lost forever.

In appealing to those whose inclinations, pleasures, or necessities, induce them to travel on the highways of water, where so many have found a watery grave, the undersigned does so with the full conviction and belief, that he can furnish them an article combining every requisite of safety in times of danger and emergency. The invention is in the form of a shirt, easily put on, can be worn either under or outside of the ordinary apparel, leaving all the limbs at perfect freedom, and covering the most vital portions of the body. The material is very strong, at the same light and compact, and cannot be affected by any degree of heat or cold. It occupies no more space than an ordinary shirt, and for the use of ladies and children, must recommend itself. The inventor would avoid saying too much in his own behalf, but takes pride in referring to the testimonials of gentlemen, than whom none stand higher as men of humanity, of large extended practical experience, and who have given him their most unqualified opinion of approval, that this is the best and most complete Life Preserver extant. To all travelers on the lake, ocean, or river, this article is indispensable, and the possession of one cannot fail to give confidence in an emergency. On our Western and Southern waters, accidents are almost daily occurrences, and on no one occasion has it happened, but what many valuable lives might have been saved, had the requisite provision which these Life Preservers afford been on hand. How many desolate homes, widowed hearts, and orphan children testify to this! Calm reflection on this subject must direct attention to them. The staunchest ships and steamers, have gone down, and will continue to do so. Midst panic, despair, and confusion, the cry goes forth “Sauve qui peut,” but the undersigned most sincerely and truly affirms that girded by one of these Life Preserving Shirts, the wearer can calmly and confidently buffet the howling storm, and amidst the wild winds and mad waves, commit himself to the raging waters, and float as calmly and securely as upon a summer sea.

Attention is earnestly solicited, and an examination is requested at the depot of the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing this article, assuring the community that a call upon him does not involve a purchase.

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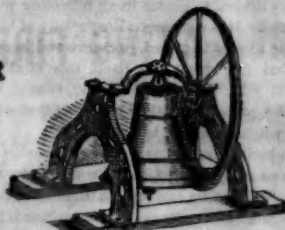
These works are located on the river bank, and have an excellent wharf belonging to them for the accommodation of steamboats and vessels. They are close to the depot of the Opelousas railroad, the track of which connects with the works.

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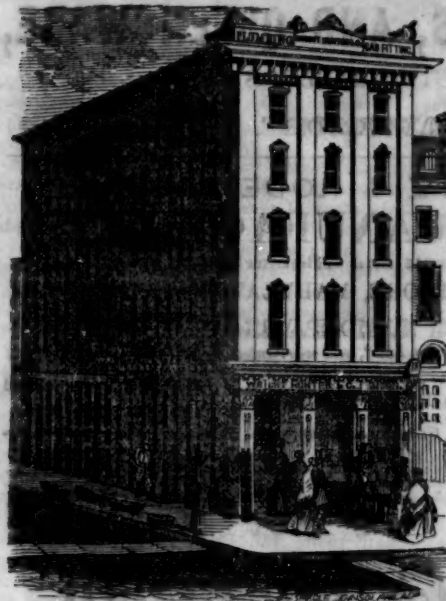
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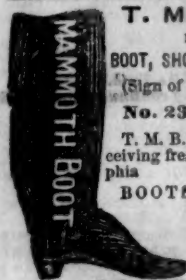
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July 1

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NATH. HEYWARD GIBBES, M. D., South Carolina, *Caries*.
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The following interesting letter in regard to this now popular resort, compares its advantages with those of similar character in our own country and in Europe. It was addressed to the National Intelligencer by the Hon. A Dudley Mann, a gentleman of large experience and extensive travel. The Editor of this Review cheerfully adds his own testimonials to those of Mr. Mann.

OLD POINT COMFORT, September, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Having just enjoyed the invigorating bath at this favorite resort for the sixty-first and last time during the present season, I shall proceed homeward this afternoon in as perfect health as ever mortal enjoyed.

I have been for the last fifteen years an occasional visitor at the more distinguished watering places in Europe, and prior to my going abroad I repeatedly sojourned for a week or two in mid-summer at Newport, Nahant, and Saratoga; but I never quitted the sea-side or the mineral springs so reluctantly as I quit this time-honored historical spot—the virtues of whose baths and genial atmosphere have endeared it to me by new, indissoluble bonds. Willingly would I prolong my stay until the middle of October if my engagements did not command my presence at home. I can well imagine how delightful September must be in such a climate, with such a gentle invigorating sea breeze as generally prevails. Of the ordinary tropical diseases there are none, while there is a total absence of the bleak winds of the North, which drive the health and pleasure seeking world in that quarter from the sea-shore at the latest by this time.

Old Point Comfort assuredly has a brilliant future. I believe that it is destined, and at no distant day, to become the most attractive resort for searchers after health and pleasure in the Union. The home-leaving Southerners will repair to it by thousands in summer, and early autumn, as also many Northerners, when they become familiar with the excellence of its properties. May it be careful not to depart from the refined, elegant simplicity of manner by which its social intercourse is distinguished!

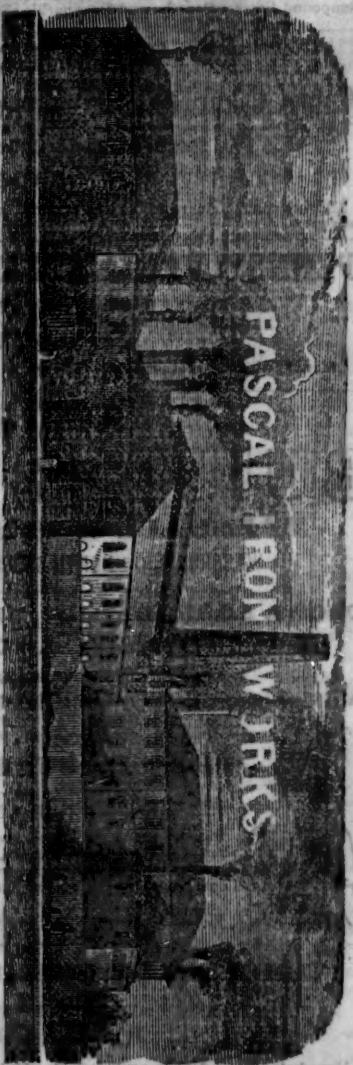
Since my arrival here in June, I understand that the number of visitors has amounted to about 5,000. Nearly all of them are now in the mountains. In regard to the time of visiting our watering places we differ materially from the inhabitants of other countries. The season of recreation in Europe terminates at Ostend or Boulogne, instead of at Baden-Baden or Hamburg. This is the better habit, as it tends to secure a sufficient amount of health to carry the visitor safely over to another summer. Medical men will generally recommend that the system be purified by the medicinal properties of the mineral fountain first, and then fortified by the salt bath and the bracing breeze from the broad Atlantic. If this recommendation were adopted, Old Point Comfort would not be abandoned at the very period its atmosphere becomes most delightful, and its salt-water delicacies have attained perfection.

The region around the Point is as healthy as any in America, and even Norfolk is remarkable for its freedom from disease. If good quarantine regulations had existed, her terrible afflictions of 1853 had doubtless never been experienced. It was the infectious malaria conveyed by the Franklin which caused her temporary devastation. Philadelphia or New York would have suffered similarly under like influences.

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MARYLAND.**

The Trustees of the Patapsco Female Institute announce to the public that the additional buildings and improvements commenced by them a year ago, in accordance with the subjoined resolutions, are now complete. These improvements have not been made with a view to increase the school, but for the greater convenience and comfort of the usual number of pupils.

The new chapel is a handsome and most appropriate structure, for the exclusive use of the inmates of the Institute, and in all its arrangements it is most complete. It is furnished with a new organ of fine construction and excellent tone.

The administration of Mr. Archer for the past year and the present has been attended with unprecedented success, and the Trustees feel themselves fully justified in recommending the Institute to the continued favor of the South.

It has pre-eminence in healthfulness. The pupils avoiding, on the one hand, the debilitating effects of a Southern climate, and on the other the rigors of the North, have few of the interruptions incident to both these climates.

It is sufficiently near to the city of Baltimore to enjoy the benefits of a city without any of its evils.

As an Institution of learning it has the advantage of a full organization, a resident chaplain, and a corps of accomplished teachers and professors, called together from time to time in the long experience of those having charge of the Institute.

The Trustees of the Patapsco Female Institute, having been duly notified by Mrs. Lincoln Phelps of her intention to resign her office of principal at the close of the present school year, have elected ROBERT H. ARCHER, Esq., as her successor. The eminent success of Mr. Archer in conducting for many years a School for Young Ladies in the city of Baltimore, entitles him to our confidence as a person peculiarly qualified to maintain the present high standing and insure the permanent prosperity of the Institution; and with this view we are engaged in the erection of another building in addition to the present extensive accommodations of the Institute.

CHAS. W. DORSEY, *President*. WM. DENNY, M. D., *Secretary*. T. WATKINS LIGON, E. HAMMOND, JOHN P. KENNEDY. June-1y.

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We are now using WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP, after trying two other kinds, to force water into the upper story of our Banking House, and we find it answers the purpose much better than any we have tried.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1857.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Office of the Muscan Hair Co., Harlem, Nov. 14th, 1857.—MESSRS. A. W. GAY & Co.—Gents: We are pleased with WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP we had of you for our Factory, and that after the unsuccessful trial of others. It costs less, works easier, and needs less repair than any other within our knowledge. It has now been in use over a year, pumping alternately from well and cesspool, clean and dirty water, having a pipe from each, and has cost nothing for repair, never even been choked.

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New York, Nov. 11th, 1857.—MESSRS. A. W. GAY & Co.—I have in use four of your pumps, and find them equal to the recommendation. One of "WEST'S IMPROVED" is worked by wind power, forcing water to an elevation of about one hundred feet, and to the distance of nearly one thousand feet. I believe the Pump capable of performing all that your advertisement states, and I don't hesitate to add my testimony of its efficiency to the numerous recommendations in your possession. W. B. DINSMORE, (of ADAMS & Co.)

New York, Nov., 1857.—We are using three of WEST'S IMPROVED PUMPS at our Alcohol and Camphene Distillery in this city, and can recommend them as easy to work and powerful in action. I prefer them to all others.

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IN A DEEP WELL—I can confidently recommend it as the best on my farm, and that is saying much in its favor, as I have several that I thought unexceptionable.

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AT RAILROAD STATION.—Railroad Office, Flushing, Nov. 11th, 1857.—After using other kinds of Pumps, we are now, and for sometime past have been, using WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP, for filling our water tanks on the Flushing Road, and I can cheerfully recommend them as cheap, simple, durable, and very efficient. I prefer them to all others.

WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

ON SHIPS.—I would rather use your Pumps, as I consider them best.

Mytic Bridge, Oct. 18th, 1857.

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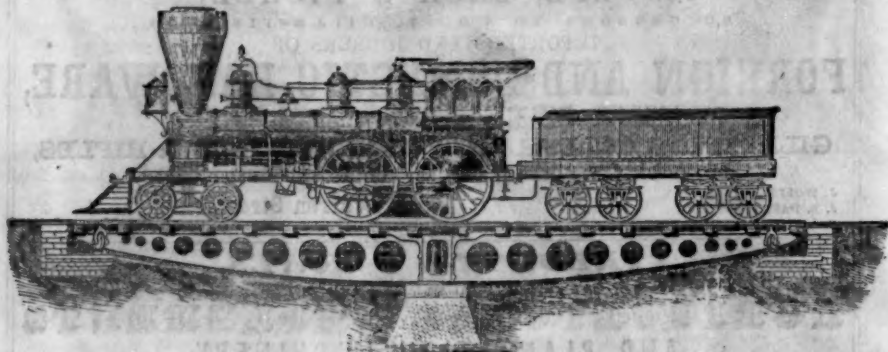
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20th, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully examined the sample of "Chestnut Grove Whiskey," left with us a few days since, and find it to contain little or none of the poisonous substance known as fusil oil. Yours respectfully,

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, *Analytical Chemists.*

To CHAR. WHARTON, JR. No. 23 S. Front St. Philadelphia.

april-ly



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20,000 pounds Pure White Lead.
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20 casks French Yellow Ochre.
6 barrels Copal Varnish.
6 barrels White Damar Varnish.
3 barrels Japan Varnish.
2 barrels Coach Varnish.

600 gallons Spirits Turpentine.
1,500 gallons English Linseed Oil.
50 casks English Venetian Red.
60 barrels Lamp Black.
1,000 boxes French Window Glass, assorted sizes, 8 by 10 to 24 by 30.
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THE GREAT COUGH REMEDY, CHERRY EXPECTORANT.

The following original letter was handed to us for publication. A remedy which can elicit such encomiums, must be a good one:

Dr. O. O. WOODMAN, New Orleans:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 25, 1856.

My Dear Sir: In justice to you and a duty I owe to a suffering, and, I may say, a world of coughing people, I state what your invaluable Cough Remedy—your Cherry Expectorant—has done for me, when all other remedies have failed to give any relief. In the fall of 1847, living in St. Louis, where I have resided most of the time for the last sixteen years, I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and was confined to my bed, and doctored and blistered by doctors for several weeks, but finally got on my legs again, but not cured of my hard coughing, and rattling and tickling in my throat, which continued incessantly for more than six months, always the worst in the winter. My friends insisted I had coughed enough to kill a dozen common men, and that I must be in the last stages of consumption. I made up my mind I must cough my life away. I left St. Louis in December last to travel and spend the winter in the South. When I called at your store in Vicksburg, you will recollect, I was coughing so hard I could not talk to make my business known. You said that you would cure my cough. As you gave me a bottle of your Cherry Expectorant, I thought I would not slight you and your medicine so much as not to try it; and in thankfulness shall I ever remember the day I did so. In but a few days it began to allay and diminish my cough and all tickling in my throat; and before I had used more than three-fourths of the contents of that bottle, I was entirely cured, and for weeks I did not even raise a cough, though exposed day and night, in all weathers, in travelling. However, in March, while travelling in North Carolina, I took a severe cold, and my coughing commenced again, and also the tickling in my throat, at intervals; and before my arriving in New Orleans, on the 12th inst., on some nights my coughing would commence and continue for an hour or two. I soon procured another bottle from you, and in less than two days I was entirely relieved again. I am now determined to always keep a bottle on hand, and in the commencing of a cough, a very few small doses will relieve it entirely. I am now fully satisfied it is the best Cough Remedy now known to the world; and it is a duty you owe to the coughing and afflicted part of the human family, to put so valuable a remedy within the reach of all. Its praise will soon be upon the tongues of tens of thousands of joyful and coughless happy souls. So great a remedy as your Expectorant should be brought before the public.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours, R. J. WOODWARD, of St. Louis, Missouri.

O. J. WOOD & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, ST. LOUIS,

And for sale by all Druggists in the South and Western States.

O. O. WOODMAN,

Corner of Common and Magazine Streets, Sole Proprietor.

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2. Remit without waiting for agents. When you pay an agent, be sure that his credentials are tight.

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TO POSTMASTERS.—The moment a Review is refused at your office, give notice on the first request, or return the number with explanations. This is earnestly requested from all.

Our traveling agents are: James Deering, E. W. Wiley, Israel E. James, and C. W. James, (with those acting under them.) Professor Stuckrath will make a general Southern tour, and is warmly recommended to all of our subscribers. T. Wash. Smith, and W. B. Crooks, agents.

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Alabama.—To January, 1859—J M Spencer. To July, 1859—Dr A Wicks.

Florida.—To July, 1858—W D Mosely, \$15.

Georgia.—To March, 1858—Geo Payne, Dimick, Joyce & Co. To August, 1858—E E Brown, \$6. To March, 1859—H M North, \$10; G Wood, \$10; W J McElroy, \$10; A Mix, \$10; Theo P Stubbs, \$10; Dr B M Smith, \$10. To January, 1859—W W Gairard, Col W B Parker, \$10; J D Carter, \$10; A C Flewellen, \$10; Col D G Printap, \$15; S Fouché, \$30. To July, 1859—Ross & Co, \$10; Col J B Lamar, \$10; J M Flewrey, \$10; Harbison & Clark, \$10; E L Strohecker, \$10; T R Bloom, \$15; Col S Jones, \$15; J Bond, \$25; Dr S G Ware, \$15; Col W McKisley, \$10; Geo M Logan, Geo M Williamson, L M Dimick, Jas Deas, \$20; S Pease, \$15; A Shorter, \$10; Dr R M Young, \$35; L Oakburn, Robt F Lide. To July, 1847—Dr J T Coxe, \$27 45. To July, 1858—Genl F J Sumner, \$10; J L Mer ton, Dr T Foist, \$10; Col Jas C Spruill, \$25; A M Allen, \$10. To July, 1857—W B Smith, \$25. To July, 1856—J M Spalock, \$20. To July, 1855—W W Clayton, \$10. To April, 1850, J M Seymour, \$10.

Michigan.—To July, 1858—University of Michigan.

Mississippi.—To April, 1859—W B Williamson, \$10. To January, 1859—Jas Parker. To July, 1858—A A Mosley.

North Carolina.—To July, 1859—M Irwin, R F Simonsen.

South Carolina.—To January, 1859—J L Young, W Eddings. To May, 1858—Charles Hotel, Dr D Eess Gregg. To July, 1859—M Ward, J M Conner, N Hayward, \$15; T W Caldwell, \$10; Dr Geo. B Lartigue, J M Epps, J F Marshall. To July, 1858—Col J J Ward, \$10. To July, 1858—Johna Ward, \$15; T K B Elliot, \$10; W H Cuthers, \$10; Rev Mr S Elliott, E Barwell, \$10; H N Miers, \$10; J B Fyau, \$10; Dr A Hasell, Col T B Haynesworth, \$10. To January, 1859—E S Stone.

Texas.—To July, 1859—T W Bauer, L Oakburn, Robt F Lide. To September, 1858—J A Carter. To January, 1859—Dr C Campbell. To July, 1858—J A Pucall, Tugal Jones, J D Greenback, E Jones, \$7 50. To July, 1857—S B Smith. To January, 1858—S A Maverick, A Superville. To October, 1858—J H Duncan, jr, \$5 75. To May, 1858—S F Moss.

Tennessee.—To July, 1858—W Boyd, M O Moss.

Virginia.—To July, 1859—Dr C Hancock. To July, 1858—T Summey.

Southern States.—A A Lechman, Col W B Emmer, E L Stuckrath, Genl F J Sumner, Col W McKisley, A Shorter, J M Fontenry.

Bound Volumes.—University of Mississippi, \$10.

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.

The undersigned has returned to the practice of his profession at Washington City and New Orleans. Business at Washington in the Supreme Court, Court of Claims, or in any of the Bureaus or Departments of the Government—Land, Pension, and Patent Office—will be attended to by himself. Business for New Orleans will receive the attention of the law associate, V. B. Ivy, Esq., of that city, and also of himself during a portion of the year.
WASHINGTON, August, 1853.

A. S. B. DR. BOW.